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Established 1887

Emphasis On Rural Living as Goals in Havana Change

By Jon Nordheimer

ISLE OF PINES, Cuba, June 20 (NYT) — In the afternoon, when lines of thunderstorms sweep in from the sea and drop curtains of cool rain on this green island, hundreds of black Africans march into the fields to cultivate the land.

It is not a recreation of the grim history of Cuba, when the Spanish, centuries ago, imported slave labor from Africa to toil in the sweltering cane fields.

The 2,000 Africans, helping Cubans prepare the land for the planting of groves of grapefruit trees are students from Angola and Mozambique, where Cuban troops have assisted victorious leftist regimes. They combine study and work in the kind of program that has moved hundreds of thousands of schoolchildren into the countryside and changed Cuban society.

Correcting Mistakes

This decade has seen a basic realignment in Cuban life in an attempt to overcome some of the acknowledged mistakes and economically ruinous trends created in the first 10 years of the Socialist revolution when economic and social planning was haphazard, impulsive and unfocused as

the leadership concentrated on external affairs.

On the Isle of Pines — a large square island off the southwest coast of Cuba, flat except for ridges of granite and marble thrusting sharply out of the earth — the changes are dramatic.

Twenty years ago, on the eve of the revolution, the island had 11,000 inhabitants, and its main industry — and a considerable part of its population — was found behind the barbed-wire fences that surrounded the Presidio, the main Cuban penitentiary. The prison, which was modeled after Joliet Prison in Illinois, was closed in 1966 because of fear that U.S.-sponsored exile groups might attempt to seize the sparsely populated island, free the thousands of anti-revolutionaries incarcerated in the Presidio and use the island as a staging area for an attack on Cuba.

These fears also encouraged the government to begin a program to increase the population of the island so as to be in a better position to defend it.

By the early years of this decade, the solution grew out of another problem troubling the Castro government. There were signs that Cuban youths, particularly

those in the remote countryside, were becoming alienated.

The program to develop complexes of schools in the countryside, started in 1969, was accelerated. At each of these schools, classrooms and dormitories for 500 boys and girls are provided, and days are divided between studies and work in the fields. The state pays room and board and the students receive a small allowance for their labor.

New school buildings dot the landscape. In the middle of the citrus groves, the island has 43 school buildings and 17 more are planned. The population of the island has increased from 11,000 to almost 90,000, and there are plans to bring the total to 130,000 by 1990.

Because almost half the population is made up of students, the island is now called the "Island of Youth."

Democratization

Meanwhile, fundamental changes have taken place in the local government of the island, with many administrative tasks shifting from the Communist Party structure to a new organization called People Power.

The organization was created

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Tito Warns U.S. and Russians Continued Clashes Risk War

'Not Only Local;
On World Scale'

By David Andelman

BELGRADE, June 20 (NYT) — President Tito today warned the United States and the Soviet Union of the dangers of their continued conflict, which, he said, threatens war "not only at a local level, but even on a world scale."

In his keynote address opening Yugoslavia's Communist Party Congress, President Tito, 86, also reiterated his nation's intention to defend its own independent position between East and West, but he pointed to a range of internal and external problems which, he said, continue to threaten this position.

The 92-page message to the party congress was being described by Yugoslav and Western diplomats as a major restatement by President Tito of his political philosophy. It comes 30 years after he first broke with the Soviet Union and Stalin in 1948 and at the start of what may prove to be a long and difficult period of transition to a new national leadership.

It is the first party congress in four years and the party organization, with no major outstanding issues before it, is clearly being honed and streamlined for the transition period and getting its priorities clearly defined.

East-West Balance

The top priority is clearly Yugoslavia's precarious position between East and West — a position that President Tito has maintained with consummate skill since his first break with the Soviet Union and through his repeated demands that Yugoslavia be allowed to chart its own direction.

Today, President Tito cited a number of key trouble areas that threaten Yugoslavia's ability to continue this course.

The Middle East, he said, was the most critical such area and, although he reiterated his support of the Arab position — more specifically that of the Palestinians — he condemned what he called the "disunity" within the Arab world — reference to Egyptian Presi-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



President Tito addresses the 11th congress of Yugoslavia's Communist Party.

Proposes Civil Defense Shake-Up

Carter Hints at New A-Strategy

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — President Carter, in an apparent shift of strategic policy, yesterday proposed the reorganization of civil defense in what administration officials said was a response to a major Soviet effort to protect its population from the hazards of nuclear war.

In submitting the plan to Congress, the president overrode the objections of Defense Secretary Harold Brown, whose department would lose jurisdiction over civil defense, and chief disarmament negotiator Paul Warnke, who considers civil defense futile in an age of nuclear warfare.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Warnke were said by aides to wonder whether more than a reorganization was involved; whether the increased emphasis upon civil defense might lead to a new strategic concept: that the United States should be able to fight and win a nuclear war.

New Agency Proposed

The president's plan would place responsibility for civil defense in a new agency, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, which would also be responsible for the federal response to natural disasters.

"We want to make a single agency responsible for these efforts," the president told newsmen. "This will make government more accountable, and will provide increased cooperation among governments."

When James McIntyre, director of the Office of Management and Budget, was asked if the plan was a response to the Russians, he replied that "it was not designed as a defense strategy." But he said: "It would enhance our strategic policy position as it affects overall national defense."

Civil defense received impetus in the late 1950s, when the Russians

developed an intercontinental missile capability. Former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York played a leading role in supporting construction of bomb shelters.

By the mid-1960s, Defense Department officials, led by Secretary Robert McNamara, argued that the growing Soviet nuclear capability made it infeasible to protect large numbers of persons from a nuclear strike. This conclusion was supported by the strategic concept of mutual retaliation, adopted during the McNamara regime, which held that neither side could attack without being destroyed in return.

Consequently, the role of civil defense has been minimized by Republican and Democratic administrations in the last decade. But a presidential review study last fall concluded that 14 million Americans would be killed in a nuclear war, leaving 80 million survivors.

The White House, apparently focusing on the Soviet civil defense

effort, is advocating defense measures to maintain equivalence of strategic capabilities.

The Department of Defense remains skeptical. Mr. Warnke believes that preparations for a nuclear war might actually induce a holocaust. And Bardyl Tirana, director of the Pentagon's Civil Preparedness Agency, said that Mr. Brown's major objection to the reorganization plan was his concern that civil defense would become subordinate to preparations for natural disasters.

But other aides to Mr. Brown said that he was concerned that a subtle shift could be taking place in which the concept of mutual retaliation was de-emphasized in favor of civil defense, the capability of winning a limited nuclear war.

But the Pentagon aides said that Mr. Brown decided as a matter of political accommodation not to wage an all-out fight against the reorganization.

For U.S., Free World Supplies

Atlantic Council Suggests Global A-Fuel Inspectors

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The bipartisan Atlantic Council, a private organization for the study of foreign policy, yesterday suggested that the United States put its uranium-enrichment and plutonium-extraction plants under international control to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons.

Under the plan, the council said, other nations would move similarly to "decouple" uranium and plutonium factories from national programs and enable the facilities to supply the entire Free World.

The problem of proliferation [of

nuclear weapons] is not a national problem for any one nation," said John Gray, chairman of the council's Nuclear Fuels Policy Working Group. "It is an international problem for all nations that can only be worked out by all nations together."

Declaring that "it looks like plutonium is here to stay," Mr. Gray said that the Carter administration should abandon its plan not to reprocess plutonium and not to construct a plutonium breeder reactor. Instead, he said, the administration should join with Japan and Western Europe to tighten controls on the plutonium they all produce.

"We believe it is inappropriate for any nation to tell the rest how the game should be played," Mr. Gray said at a press conference in reference to President Carter's attempt to "set an example" on the plutonium issue. "No one country can call the shots anymore."

The council's two-volume report called for a multinational program of enriching uranium and extracting plutonium in which inspectors would ensure that no nation ever diverted nuclear material to weapons.

Problem on Waste

Mr. Gray acknowledged that international control of the nuclear fuel cycle would create problems, such as the disposal of radioactive wastes.

"Nobody wants to be the other guy's dust bin, that's clear," Mr. Gray said. "We're suggesting that solutions to that problem be used as a carrot to get all the nations of the world behind a solution to the proliferation problem."

Pressed on the nuclear waste question, Mr. Gray hinted that the United States should offer itself as the repository, suggesting that the United States has the technology, the technology and the motivation to handle it.

"If the proliferation issue is as paramount as people say it is," Mr. Gray said, "then the U.S. is in an inconsistent position if it says no to nuclear waste."



Marcel Boussac

Boussac Mills in Debt

French Millionaire Tries To Retain Textile Empire

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, June 20 (IHT) — With a style that once made him one of France's grandest millionaires, Marcel Boussac, 89, offered today to put up most of his personal property to save his troubled textile mills.

Even this dramatic gesture appeared to be too little and too late to avert bankruptcy and save thousands of jobs in 21 plants in the Boussac textile organization. Major creditor banks told a commercial court here that they opposed the rescue offer because they already had obtained liens against some of Mr. Boussac's private wealth.

Technically, Mr. Boussac is not personally responsible for the liabilities of the textile companies he has controlled for more than a half-century. But with his companies \$100 million in debt and owing \$33 million in taxes, Mr. Boussac said that he was ready to sacrifice his personal holdings — estimated to be worth up to \$150 million — if the banks would reschedule the corporate debts.

Under the proposal, Mr. Boussac, once one of the richest men in France, would be left with enough money for his personal needs. To save the textile plants, he said, he would liquidate his wide holdings, which gave the French language the phrase "rich as Boussac."

Mr. Boussac, a millionaire before World War I, extended his holdings beyond his textile mills to found a second personal empire ranging from fashion to racehorses to newspapers.

For sale are the Paris morning newspaper L'Aurore, which reportedly has found a consortium of buyers seeking a platform for the ideas of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and the racing sheet, Paris-Turf, a lucrative property, Marcel Dassault, another French octogenarian entrepreneur, reportedly failed in his bid to acquire the paper.

Mr. Boussac also offered to sell his large share in Dior, the fashion house.

In 1946, Mr. Boussac started the firm for Christian Dior, who the following year launched the New

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

'Left Things Up in Air,' Egyptian Says Sadat Describes Israel's Plan as 'Evasive'

CAIRO, June 20 (AP) — President Anwar Sadat complained today that Israel "left things up in the air" in its reply to U.S. questions on the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip.

In his first public comment on the stand taken Sunday by Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government, Mr. Sadat told a meeting of Egyptian political and legislative leaders that Israel had been "non-positive and evasive."

Mr. Begin's Cabinet underlined its refusal to give back the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, saying it sees limited self-rule — with a continuing Israeli military presence — as a permanent solution for the region's 1.1 million Palestinians. However, it offered to negotiate fu-

ture sovereignty over the areas after five-years of interim autonomy.

After a daylong debate yesterday, the Israeli parliament endorsed the Begin policy by a vote of 59 to 37, with 10 abstentions.

Nothing New Seen

Mr. Sadat indicated there was nothing new in the Israeli response and thus no reason to resume direct negotiations with Jerusalem.

He said Egypt still demands the return of all Arab land occupied by Israel in the 1967 war and that the Palestinian problem must be resolved "in all its aspects — political and also concerning the refugees."

However, he said, "I am optimistic" about the ultimate outcome of his peace overtures to Israel. If Israel presents new ideas, "we are ready to discuss them directly," he added.

In a bid to restart the talks that stalled in January, the Carter administration asked the Israelis in April to spell out their plans for the occupied areas following the five-year period of self-rule proposed by Mr. Begin in his peace plan in December.

After a long debate, Mr. Begin's Cabinet said it would negotiate the status of the areas only after the five years were up.

Mr. Sadat said this response "did not cut off all the links" in the peace process, adding that "as the Israelis do, we left things up in the air."

Even if Israel did not eventually respond in an acceptable manner, Mr. Sadat said, "It is not the end of the world." He said he would consult political and legislative leaders and adopt the proper policy.

Mr. Sadat avoided repetition of recent references to the possibility of another war if his peace initiative fails. "We are not cornered and nervous like Israel, so no one can take from us what we do not want to give," he said.

Mr. Sadat's two-hour speech was devoted mainly to the domestic po-

litical situation. In a referendum last month he won overwhelming approval for measures to muffle his political critics.

A law passed after the referendum calls for political isolation for old-time politicians who recently made a comeback, for Marxists who lead the Egyptian left, and for journalists who write articles critical of the government.

The multiparty system he instituted would continue, he said, even though one main opposition party has dissolved itself and the other has frozen its activities to protest the crackdown. Only Mr. Sadat's centrist Misyri Party and a small, docile center-right party remain in operation.

Israeli Explanation

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — Israeli Ambassador Simcha Diniz, trying to sell Israel's proposal for the future of the occupied West (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Anwar Sadat

U.S. Priorities: Angola, Namibia

Vance Clarifies Africa Policy

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — The Carter administration has decided to work with the Marxist government of Angola "in more normal ways," Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said today.

In a speech to a Jaycees convention in Atlantic City, N.J., Mr. Vance said that the administration had two goals: to reconcile the dispute between Angola and Western-leaning Zaire, and to achieve a peaceful settlement in South-West Africa (Namibia), which is under South African control.

Angola has been the staging ground for incursions by Katanga rebels into Zaire's Shaba province. It also supports guerrilla forces striking against Namibia.

A government official, backgrounding Mr. Vance's speech for reporters in Washington, said that the administration does not plan to establish diplomatic relations with Angola. But the official said that there have been a number of exchanges between Washington and Angola, including a meeting in New York between Mr. Vance and the Angolan foreign minister.

Independence Respected

The overall theme of Mr. Vance's speech was that the United States respects the independence of the African countries, their economic development and the rising black aspirations in Namibia and South Africa.

"We can be neither right nor effective if we treat Africa simply as an arena for East-West competition," he said.

At a congressional hearing yesterday, Mr. Vance described the administration's strategy for thwarting the Soviet-Cuban challenge in Africa as "a positive course that will result in a situation in which the various [African] countries involved will ask those who are there now to leave."

Appearing before the House International Relations Committee, Mr. Vance sought to dispel the idea that the administration had reverted to a Cold War approach in dealing with the Russians.

The basis of U.S. policy, he said, continues to be a search for "areas of cooperation" with the Russians. He added that "we hope to see some reciprocal action on the other side."

His testimony was in response to a letter that committee members had sent to Mr. Carter in which they made known their confusion and concern about U.S. policy statements.

The letter coincided with a lengthy and strongly worded article in Pravda that accused the United States of seeking to worsen relations by adopting policy changes "dangerous to the cause of peace."

In the public exchange with Mr. Vance before going into secret session, committee members complained that the administration seemed to be speaking with several voices on Soviet and African issues, noting in particular the harshly anti-Soviet remarks of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser.

But Mr. Vance pointedly stated: "The president has asked me to come and speak for him, and I speak in his name."

Dutch Premier Ready to Sell A-Fuel to Brazil

THE HAGUE, June 20 (AP) — Dutch Premier Andries van Agt said today that his center-right coalition government is prepared to go ahead with deliveries of enriched uranium to Brazil for use in a nuclear energy project.

Announcing the decision in a letter to parliament, Mr. van Agt said the government believed that Brazil had given sufficient guarantees that the supplies will not be used to produce nuclear weapons.

The planned deliveries need approval from parliament, which has called on the government to obtain watertight assurances from Brazil against misuse.

The concern is that the spent fuel would enable Brazil, which is not a signatory of the non-proliferation treaty, to make plutonium for nuclear weapons. Brazil has denied having any intent to do so.

Fighters, Patrol Craft

Tokyo Approves Plane Deal With U.S.

TOKYO, June 20 (UPI) — The government today approved a multi-billion-dollar program to buy sophisticated jet fighters and anti-submarine patrol aircraft developed by the United States.

Government officials said that notes on the Japanese purchase of the military aircraft for the 1980s will be exchanged later between Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield.

The plan calls for imports or domestic production of 100 F-15 fighters, produced by McDonnell Douglas and 45 P-3C Orions, developed by Lockheed Aircraft Corp.

Exchange of Memorandum

A memorandum on the program will also be exchanged in Washington between officials of the Japanese Defense Agency and the U.S. Defense Department.

Defense Agency sources said that the rate of domestic production of the F-15 will be set at 40 percent and that for the P-3C at 44 percent.

They said that terms for transfer of U.S. production technology and Japan's fiscal outlays for the production in Japan of the aircraft were kept secret.

Qadhafi Visits Prague

PRAGUE, June 20 (AP) — Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi arrived here today from Bulgaria on an official visit.

Vietnam Calls Policy 'Disastrous'

China Confirms Ordering Hanoi to Close Consulates

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, June 20 (NYT) — China confirmed today that it has ordered Vietnam to close its three consulates in southern China, while Hanoi angrily charged that the action was part of a "disastrous policy" by Peking that included support for Cambodia in its border war with Vietnam.

Further, analysts in Hong Kong said there was evidence that a substantial fleet of Chinese vessels had been operating last week in the Gulf of Tonkin between Hainan Island and the Vietnamese coast. It was unclear whether the fleet was made up only of fishing boats or included Chinese Navy ships, the analysts said, but Hanoi had reacted as if it were a military force.

"The Vietnamese were kind of panicky," an analyst remarked. Recent events, including China's closure of the Vietnamese consulates, the return of China's ambassador from Hanoi last week because of "poor health," Peking's public announcement that it had cut off aid to Vietnam and the information about the vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin have made some diplomats here apprehensive for

the first time about the possibility of an armed clash between Peking and Hanoi.

Nationalistic Passions

Where such open conflict would have seemed improbable, if not impossible, a month ago, nationalistic passions now seem to have developed a momentum of their own. Neither of the two countries any longer appears to be guided by a careful calculation of its own interest, some analysts believe.

"It has become a very dangerous situation, a spark could set it off," a diplomat observed.

A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, confirming today that Vietnam had been told to close its consulates, gave no reason for the action. He said simply, "We have closed the consulates set up by Vietnam in Kunming and Canton."

Yesterday, in originally disclosing the Chinese move, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry said Peking had demanded that the offices cease functioning and that their staffs leave China "in the shortest time." In an official note to China, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry expressed apprehension over its staff's safety and requested that Peking take measures to "protect their lives, property and legitimate interests."

Hanoi's note described the closure of the consulates as "an extremely absurd act" and said "the Chinese side must bear full responsibility for this situation."

U.S. Introduces New Safeguards On Cotton Dust

WASHINGTON, June 20 (IHT) — The Labor Department unveiled new standards yesterday designed to reduce cotton dust exposure for 600,000 textile workers now threatened by "brown lung" disease.

Despite White House efforts to soften the inflationary effect of the regulations, industry spokesmen charged that they would drive up the cost of everything made with cotton and force the closing of some textile mills.

Organized labor protested that the standards were too weak and sued in U.S. District Court there yesterday to require even tougher measures to limit cotton dust in textile factories.

Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall, however, defended the regulations as necessary to protect the health of textile workers without saddling the industry with undue expenses.

UN Unit Shelled In S. Lebanon

HASBAYA, Lebanon, June 20 (UPI) — Rightist, militant shelled positions of Norwegian UN truce forces in southern Lebanon, residents reported today.

They said that several shells landed near the Norwegian checkpoint along the border village of Ebel es-Sagi yesterday. The firing was from the Christian rightist enclave of Marjayoun, almost two miles to the west. The shelling caused no casualties, the reports said.



Party in Control

Mr. Ogando spoke forcefully about this democratization of the system. But when the conversation was joined by Arturo Lince, the first secretary of the party organization on the island, he fell silent.

Mr. Lince made it clear that the "institutionalization" phase of the revolution, or the reforms in Cuban society that also brought about participatory organizations, was being accomplished at the direction and with the approval of the party.

"The party has the responsibility for setting the direction in all segments of society, and the de-



CAT CALL — Cat-loving citizens of Horgen, a village on Lake Zurich in Switzerland, thought it wise to warn approaching motorists of the presence of their pets with a home-made sign.

Against Possible Attack

Carter Orders Protection of Satellites

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The White House has ordered that all future U.S. satellites with national security importance be protected against anti-satellite weapons such as those demonstrated by the Soviet Union, it was disclosed yesterday.

The order was in a presidential directive issued following a 17-month study designed to bring more order and efficiency to the government's space programs.

It covers not only supersecret reconnaissance satellites, which would be prime targets in war, but

also the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Shuttle Orbiter, in which all U.S. satellites will be carried after 1983. It even applies to weather satellites.

It is understood that no U.S. space vehicles are currently protected against attack. But such protection might include extra wall thicknesses against shrapnel-like bursts or an extra rocket motor to permit evasion.

Possible Treaty

Negotiations with the Soviet Union on a possible treaty to ban anti-satellite systems began last week in Helsinki. But regardless of a treaty, it appears that few, if any, U.S. satellites in the future will be without protection against hostile man-made systems.

"Identified deficiencies will be eliminated and an aggressive, long-term program will be applied to provide more assured survivability through evolutionary changes to space systems," a digest of the presidential directive said.

The directive also provided that security classifications on space technology "shall be afforded lower, or no classification when possible, to permit wider use" by civilian agencies and private domestic companies.

If this order is carried out to the letter, it could have further-reaching consequences than the anti-satellite protection program because it could permit access to much of the secret technology and even to the data that is converted into close-up space pictures of the earth's surface.

Spy satellites can take pictures of objects a foot or smaller in size, according to reports. In contrast, the best civilian satellite takes single views of objects down to 44 yards.

Ecological Uses Cited

Three-dimensional topographic maps using the now-secret data would aid enormously in prospecting for oil and minerals, estimating grain harvests, monitoring pollution and a variety of other things. The directive also said that the government will "encourage" the use of space technology in the development of space capabilities, such as the government-chartered satellite communication company, Comsat.

Prague Official to Travel

PRAGUE, June 20 (AP) — Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmoupek will visit Portugal for four days starting Monday at the invitation of the Portuguese government, the official press agency announced.

U.S. Factory Site Is Radioactive; It Explodes When Scraped, Too

WASHINGTON, W. Va., June 20 (AP) — The ground erupts like a miniature volcano when a bulldozer scrapes it. Turning the soil with a shovel sends sparks flying. The dirt is radioactive, and both federal officials and the L.B. Foster Co., whose pipe-making plant is over the patch of ground, want to get rid of it. But how?

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission says the soil is laced with thorium — plus zirconium, a nonradioactive but highly combustible substance. The combination makes the material almost impossible to remove.

Workers experienced the combustibility when they tried to install a machine in the Foster building. They were digging a hole when there was an explosion followed by a flash fire. Sparks shot up 30 feet, smoldering on the ceiling.

According to Wood County emergency services director George Fox, once they had a bulldozer in there and it was doing some grading and it got into it and it melted the tracks right off of it.

The NRC says the level of radiation presents no immediate health hazard in the 70 workers at the plant.

In addition to wanting the contaminated soil removed, NRC investigators also want to know how the thorium got there. Until 1957 the property was a farm. Since then, three companies have owned the property just south of Parkersburg on the Ohio River, and all three — Foster, Amax Inc., and Carborundum Co. — disclaim responsibility for the dumping.

A Foster official, who asked not to be identified, said: "You can draw your own conclusions as to how it got there. The farmer who was planting his corn there certainly didn't bury it."

Some oil companies have expressed interest, for example, in forming a "Geosat," whose satellite would collect data to be used in prospecting for petroleum. New laws and federal regulations would be needed.

The federal government will permit use of satellite equipment to photograph small objects — to 10 meters or perhaps even smaller — "under controls and when such needs are justified and assessed in relation to civil benefits, national security and foreign policy," the digest of the directive said.

Regarding the civilian space agency, NASA, the directive ordered an assessment of the needs and aspirations of its programs. It also promised that the United States will "retain world supremacy in space technology," an official said.

Los Angeles Times

Tito Warns U.S., Russia

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Anwar Sadat's peace initiative, which he has refused to endorse.

He also condemned the African "interventions and interference from outside," an apparent reference to Cuban involvement in African affairs, which Yugoslavia has refrained from opposing openly, but which it has sought quietly to reduce.

Toughest Language

But President Tito reserved his toughest language for the two major powers — the United States and the Soviet Union — whose conflicts, he said, "are reminiscent of the times of the Cold War."

"The armaments race and bloc one-upmanship are spreading to other parts of the world, particularly to Africa, where some powers are attempting to preserve their old, or to acquire new, spheres of influence," he said.

Later, he returned to this theme, warning in an oblique reference to the Soviet Union that Yugoslavia would "energetically oppose any attempt at imposing one's own political and ideological concepts on the movements of nonaligned and other developing countries."

Throughout his address to more than 2,000 delegates and the representatives of more than 130 foreign Communist Parties, President Tito repeatedly emphasized Yugoslavia's leadership of the nonaligned movement, which he helped to found more than 20 years ago.

Most of his potential political heirs surrounded President Tito on the dais today — Edvard Kardelj, Party Secretary Stane Dolanc, Croatian leader Vladimir Bakarić and Defense Minister Nikola Ljubicić. But he has chosen no clear heir apparent.

Abel Resigns as Dean of Journalism Unit

NEW YORK, June 20 (NYT) — Elie Abel has resigned as dean of the Columbia University Graduate School of Journalism to join the faculty of Stanford University at Palo Alto, Calif.

Abel, 57, has been journalism dean at Columbia for the last nine years.

Summer suits: be daring in natural silk

OF ALL summer-weight cloths, natural silk is the most elegant and comfortable. Its chief qualities are its softness and lightness.

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pure silk: "sackcloth" jackets—in a coarse weave, unbleached (€ 1,690) — and a most elegant double-breasted blazer in fine navy and white stripes (€ 1,690).

Cotton and linen (€ 1,150) are other fabrics that are pleasant and comfortable as summer suits. Both are available in tones of beige.



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On Land Marked for Industry

Israelis Raze Houses of Negev Bedouin

By William E. Farrell

ABU TULUL BEDOUIN ENCAMPMENT, Israel, June 20 (NYT) — After miles of travel over an ill-defined series of ruts and little gullies that the locals call a road, a traveler's eyes, suffused with the stark unending desert landscape, catches sight of a modest garden and an even more modest orchard with apples, figs and almonds.

Near this pleasing bit of green in a surrounding of alkali white are the crushed remains of a house, a jumble of cinder blocks, twisted iron window frames and a mass of household items.

The house was the home of a Bedouin tribesman and his family until last month, when it was bulldozed by order of Israel's Green Patrol, created a few years ago to police the Negev.

The force has only a dozen men who work under Minister of Agriculture Ariel Sharon, a hero of the 1973 war, known for hawkish views and bluntness.

45 Demolished Homes

The demolished Bedouin house is one of 45 dwellings — block houses, goat-skin tents and hovels — razed in recent weeks by the Green Patrol with the explanation that they had been erected illegally on land marked for industrial development.

The action by the patrol has provoked a storm of protest in Israel over tactics and has focused attention on a minority group, the Negev Bedouin, whose presence in the desert dates back to A.D. 636.

Land problems regarding the Bedouin are old and complicated, involving deeds or the lack of them and the contention of the tribesmen that their historic presence in the desert is in itself a right to the land.

For many years, these issues simmered below the surface because the lands of the Negev were not regarded as having much value. That changed as the Israelis set about transforming parts of the desert into farms, industrial areas and towns.

Nomadic Ways Abandoned

With this came changes in the Bedouin way of life. Many of them began to abandon their nomadic ways in stay in one place and work for wages.

The current controversy impinges on these complexities but its main focus is the way the situation has been handled.

There are about 40,000 Bedouin in the Negev. They are citizens of Israel who have resisted the nationalist call from the outside Arab world. Many of them have served in the Israeli army and some work as military truckers in the desert on alert against terrorist infiltrators.

The demolition of housing has prompted some Bedouin to question whether they have not been hoodwinked over the years into thinking that they were part of the society.

Israeli Veteran

Juma el-Ativa, a Bedouin tracker who has served in the Israeli army for six years, was one of those affected by the Green Patrol's demolitions. He said that on May 17 a contingent of the patrol, along with two police jeeps and two jeeps of the border police, arrived and took down the tents housing his family. "Until now, I have served faithfully in the army," he said. "But now I don't know how I can continue to serve."

A number of the dwellings were razed May 17 and some of the reports by the Bedouin charge that women were harassed, that children were threatened and that personal belongings were destroyed by the bulldozers because the residents did not have time to pack.

There has been a spate of editorial criticism over the action. The English-language Jerusalem Post said that the Green Patrol's "strong-arm tactics" were "a classic example of how not to carry out a necessary policy in a society built on law and made up of a variety of ethnic strains."

"The almost vigilante-type actions of the Green Patrol," the newspaper said the other day, "illustrate our maddening knack for turning friends and potential allies into bitter enemies."

Drought Year

For months now, the Agriculture Ministry has been telling the public that the Bedouin flocks and herds, particularly their black goats, have

posed a serious threat to the ecology of the Negev.

The black goats, which have proliferated, have been described as voracious feeders of the scarce desert greenery and as destroyers of Jewish settlement crops. This is considered a drought year and the Bedouin and their flocks have moved north in search of water and forage.

There have been reports of Bedouin livestock caught in illegal areas being so crowded into trucks that some of them suffocated.

"These are no longer seasonal migrations of nomads in search of grazing grounds and the large numbers of people and livestock involved constitute an invasion," Alon Galili, head of the Green Patrol, said to an Israeli reporter.

Goat Threat Minimized

A number of Israeli ecologists dispute the notion that the black goats are as pernicious a threat as the Ministry of Agriculture con-

tends. They say that the goats prune back the desert vegetation by nibbling at it and that this does not destroy it.

They insist the problem is not one of eradicating the goats, which are a Bedouin economic mainstay, but of keeping them under control so that desert areas are not overgrazed.

Others in Israel say that official policy regarding the Bedouin is, as Yosef Goell, a scholar and journalist, wrote, "continuing to be set and executed by an exceedingly small group of officials accountable to no one or only to intimate colleagues, who have had no intimate knowledge of and little interest in the issues in dispute."

"When one speaks of democracy in Israel," Mr. Goell said, "it does not mean merely that Bedouin citizens have the right to go to court. At the very least, it should mean that the fate of 40,000 people should not be decided secretly and arbitrarily."

He Refuses to Return

Egypt Fires Lisbon Envoy After He Criticizes Sadat

CAIRO, June 20 (UPI) — Egypt dismissed its ambassador to Portugal today and recalled him to face disciplinary action for criticizing President Anwar Sadat's policies, but the envoy ignored the order.

An official announcement said that Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel removed Ambassador Saadeddin Shazly from his post "for gross violation of his duties." It said that the former armed forces chief of staff had been ordered home to face a disciplinary board.

Gen. Shazly said today that he was leaving Lisbon, but not to return to face disciplinary charges.

Offer Made By Boussac

(Continued from Page 1)

Look that restored Paris as the center of postwar fashion. Under his successor, Marc Bohan, Dior has expanded to a \$200-million business, but an earlier crisis forced Mr. Boussac to sell Dior perfumes to Moët et Chandon, the champagne company.

Mr. Boussac once owned the Saint-Cloud race track, where his thoroughbreds were frequent winners. However, it was the first item to be sold to refloat his cotton companies, which have become increasingly uncompetitive.

The Boussac crisis has become a test of new economic policies of the government of Prime Minister Raymond Barre, who is emphasizing industrial efficiency and restricting credits to private companies that have failed to modernize. It is a sharp contrast to previous French economic policies that were designed to keep factories open and provide jobs, even artificially.

Workers Cut

During the late 1960s, the Boussac empire began to run into financial trouble at its core, the spinning and weaving mills in the Vosges mountains in eastern France. The textile companies sank deeper in the 1970s, and their labor force dwindled from a postwar high of 33,000 to 11,500 today. By last year, the concern was reportedly losing more than \$2 million a month on about \$150 million in annual sales.

In May, the Boussacs — Jean-Claude Boussac, a nephew, is managing director — made a last-ditch effort to retain control by offering the Ministry of Industry a plan to cut 1,400 jobs, sell off many non-textile assets and close several textile installations in return for \$40 million in state aid. The government declined, opening the way to bankruptcy proceedings.

A Paris commercial court appointed three receivers to replace the Boussac family as managers after the company admitted it could not pay wages or make Social Security contributions last month.

The court proceedings have reached a critical point as this month's payroll date approaches. Unless a financial accord can be reached, Boussac will be liquidated.

The success of Mr. Boussac's latest offer depends on the creditor banks that hold up to \$40 million of his money already posted as surety for the textile group's debts. It is not certain that they will agree to cancel these guarantees and release the money.

Business sources point out that Mr. Boussac's personal worth would be sufficient only to pay corporate debts. It would not provide the financing for radical reorganization of the textile branch.

Dutch Officials List 38 Cases of Polio

THE HAGUE, June 20 (UPI) — Thirty-eight cases of polio have been registered in the last six weeks in an area in central Holland where many people have refused vaccination because of religious convictions, authorities said yesterday.

Most of the victims were children, but they included a woman of 34 and a man of 41. Splinter groups of the Dutch Reformed Church refuse vaccination because they consider the disease an example of divine wrath.

"As a patriot, I am the accuser and Sadat is the accused," the ambassador said. "Why should I return and allow Sadat — who permits no one to judge him — to sit in judgment on me?"

The incident began when Gen. Shazly distributed a statement in Lisbon critical of Mr. Sadat's peace policies and accusing him of herding his opponents into prison.

"If there were real democracy in Egypt, we could not have chosen that wrong foreign policy [the peace initiative toward Israel] of Sadat," Gen. Shazly said.

"Prison for Dissent"

Laws recently introduced by Mr. Sadat to curb dissent "are even more severe than all the anti-democratic laws which [Antonio] Salazar introduced in all his political life in Portugal," he said. "Sadat is now driving all his political opponents into prison."

It was not Gen. Shazly's first indiscretion but it was by far his worst.

Egyptian newspapers charged that he had "sold himself to Egypt's enemies," — that he had secret connections with its Arab enemy, Libya.

Gen. Shazly was chief of staff of the Egyptian armed forces during the 1973 war but was dismissed after Israeli troops broke through Egyptian lines and crossed the Suez Canal.

He was appointed ambassador to the United Kingdom but was reassigned to Lisbon for criticizing the conduct of the war after his dismissal.

Gen. Shazly said that he expected Mr. Sadat to "savagely attack" him for his criticism but added that he is not worried.

"I do not care much about what they say now. I care very much about what they will say after the fall of the Sadat regime," he said.

Sadat Notes Israeli Plan

Israeli Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

Bank, said today his country was willing to discuss counterproposals, but would not withdraw troops from the former Arab territory.

Mr. Diniz explained the Israeli blueprint to Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. There appeared to be a sharp difference between the Israeli idea and the U.S. suggestion, which was made public last week by Mr. Saunders in congressional testimony.

He said the United States suggested one year ago that the five-year interim period would be an interim arrangement, lasting for perhaps five years, which would give time to work out the practical security problems connected with the Israeli withdrawal.

But, according to Mr. Saunders, the five-year interim period would begin with an Israeli agreement in principle to withdraw.

Under the Israeli Cabinet's plan, such a commitment would come later, at the end of the five-year period.

Weizman's Ouster Demanded

TEL AVIV, June 20 (UPI)

Members of parliament from his own party are calling for Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's resignation over his opposition to the Israeli plan, political sources said today.

Mr. Weizman, who was the only minister missing from parliament when it endorsed the plan, did not talk to reporters during a tour to day of Jewish settlements on the West Bank.

The sources said some legislators from his Herut Party were calling for Mr. Weizman's resignation and others wanted to summon him to explain his refusal to support the policies of Mr. Begin.

Former Chief of Staff Is Slain in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, June 21 (AP)

A former army chief of staff was killed by machine-gun fire in his car in front of his home today, the police said.

Col. Samuel Huberto Ramirez Lima, 47, had returned home when he was attacked by unknown assailants, they said.

Who flies the only daily 747 to Houston?

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Challenge by Los Angeles

Top U.S. Court Sets Hiring Bias Review

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — The Supreme Court agreed yesterday to take another look at the critical question of whether racial discrimination in hiring can be proved by statistics alone, without any demonstration that the employer intended to discriminate.

The justices added to the calendar of their 1978-1979 term what may become one of its most significant cases, a challenge to a court-ordered affirmative action program that has required the Los Angeles County Fire Department to hire more blacks and Mexican-Americans.

Lawyers for Los Angeles have contended that a 1976 Supreme Court decision requires black and Mexican applicants to prove that the department officials intended to discriminate against them, rather than merely establish that past hiring policies worked that way.

Earlier Decision

In the earlier case, the justices upheld an employment examination used by the District of Columbia Police Department on grounds that proving disproportionate impact by itself was not enough to establish illegal discrimination.

In the California case, a U.S. District Court found that the fire department had engaged in discriminatory employment and ordered it to hire one black and one Mexican-American for every three whites, until its ratios reflected those in the population of the county.

The U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit agreed that the fire department had been guilty of discrimination since 1971, but it reversed the lower court's approval of a 5-foot-7-inch minimum height for men, which had the effect of eliminating 41 percent of Mexican-Americans.

Overstepping Authority

Urging the Supreme Court to reverse these decisions, Los Angeles maintained that the quotas established for hiring exceeded the authority of the District Court and that courts of appeals in other circuits had interpreted the 1976 Supreme Court ruling as requiring proof of discriminatory intent, which the city maintains was lacking in this case.

The outcome of this case may be influenced by the Supreme Court's decision in the Bakke case, expected to be handed down late next week, just before the justices complete their current term.

In that case, an applicant for admission to a California medical school, Allan Bakke, charged that an affirmative action program favored blacks and Mexican-Americans.

Leftists Claim Salvador Blast

SAN SALVADOR, June 20 (UPI) — The leftist People's Revolutionary Army yesterday said that it bombed the Argentine Embassy to protest that government's sponsorship of the World Cup soccer championship.

The extremist group said in a communique that the bomb, which blew out doors and smashed walls, but apparently did not injure anyone, was in response to the huge investment in the match.

"They (the government) believe that with soccer fever, the people will sleep and forget their situation of exploitation and oppression," the communique said. "This operation of the People's Revolutionary Army solidifies our fight with the Argentine people."

voicing racial minorities denied him a chance for a medical education although tests indicated he was better qualified.

In other actions:

- The court ruled that administrative summonses issued by the Internal Revenue Service without court approval were a valid method of obtaining evidence even when an individual IRS agent was working toward criminal prosecution rather than civil enforcement of the tax laws.

- The court declined to review a decision clearing the way for trial of a \$1.2-million lawsuit against four federal officials — three prosecutors and one special FBI agent — by eight members of Vietnam Veterans Against the War. In 1972, the veterans were indicted for violations of federal anti-riot laws in connection with protest plans for the Republican National Convention. At their trial, a prosecutor denied that any of the defendants was a government informer, when one was.

When the veterans later sued, charging violation of their constitutional rights, the prosecutor claimed absolute immunity, but the U.S. District Court and the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia ruled he was not protected because the alleged perjury was outside his authority as a prosecutor.

- With two justices dissenting, the court declined to review a decision denying two white foster parents the right to adopt the child of a black father and Caucasian mother. A county agency in Georgia followed a policy of placing children of "mixed" parentage in black homes, which the lower courts upheld.

- The court left standing a ruling denying a group of adults, who had been adopted as children, the right to inspect the records of their natural parents. Lower federal courts had dismissed the case on grounds that the state courts should make such a determination.

Resulting From Proposition 13 Vote

U.S. Won't Return Funds to California

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, June 20 — The Carter administration has informed California that the state will not be given any of the added revenue the federal government stands to gain from implementation of Proposition 13, it was learned yesterday.

Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. had appealed for such funds after passage of the state tax-cutting measure. And California's Washington representative brought up the issue again in a private meeting last week with Jack Watson, President Carter's assistant who is coordinating federal response to Proposition 13.

Mr. Watson, it was learned, told Josiah Beeman, California's chief Washington representative, that there was "no way" the state would receive any of the funds, which Mr. Brown had estimated would total \$2 billion. Mr. Watson estimated that the funds would total about \$1.7 billion.

The extra money would flow into the federal Treasury from California homeowners who would no longer be able to deduct as much in property taxes from their federal income tax returns. Proposition 13

limits the state property tax to 1 percent of assessed valuation.

Meanwhile, Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said he planned to introduce legislation which would require that such funds be given to the state. Such legislation would probably face insurmountable opposition on Capitol Hill, where the suggestion of a federal effort to help California solve its revenue problems resulting from passage of Proposition 13 has been widely ridiculed.

In fact, Rep. John Krebs, D-Calif., said he found "very little sympathy" for the proposed Cranston bill at a meeting of the California delegation that was called to discuss Proposition 13.

He said he thought any added federal revenue should go toward reducing the federal deficit.

Mr. Watson, in a memorandum to Mr. Carter, said that while California's Washington representatives made it clear that Mr. Brown "has no intention to ask for special bail-out treatment," they did mention the increased federal taxes resulting from the property tax reduction. The increased revenue for the federal government would result from smaller income tax de-

ductions for property taxes by California residents.

He also told Mr. Carter of Mr. Brown's plans for allocating the state's budget surplus, which state officials said would total \$6 billion as of June 1, and made several points about the federal impact of Proposition 13.

Mr. Watson suggested that local governments faced with laying off employees because of Proposition 13 might move as soon as possible to take full advantage of federal funding of unemployment compensation.

Los Angeles Times

NAACP Asks Partial Repeal

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 20 — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday urged the repeal of portions of Proposition 13 that allow property tax cuts for corporations, businesses and public utilities.

The group said the partial repeal measure should be placed on the November ballot so Californians would have a chance to "undo what Proposition 13 did."

In Los Angeles, residents of largely white San Fernando Valley voted overwhelmingly in favor of Proposition 13, while persons living in the city's predominantly black neighborhoods spurned the initiative. In the city's three poorest districts, 76.4 percent, 75.3 percent and 65.3 percent voted against the measure, with the percentage for the measure increasing as the median income of the area increased, according to figures released yesterday.

The organization sent a stern message to Gov. Brown warning that his support from the black community could stop if he failed to throw his full political support behind such a measure.

The exact amount of tax savings to corporations, businesses and utilities is not known. Some estimates show that Pacific Telephone, for example, would save \$130 million. (Proposition 13 provides the same basic tax relief to corporations as it does to family homes.)

Other estimates show that insurance companies may save as much as \$250 million on their property tax bills. Such savings could be offset somewhat by higher federal taxes.

NAACP officials also said that President Carter had acted hastily and "very arrogantly" when he said California would get no relief from the federal government to make up the funds lost by the passage of Proposition 13.

Los Angeles Times

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Howard Jarvis, backer of the initiative that slashed property taxes in California, denies that the move had racial undertones. Behind him are Sen. S.I. Hayakawa, left, and Sen. Robert Dole.

Senators Seek Jarvis' Advice

Tax-Cut Evangelist Goes to Congress

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, June 20 (NYT) — Howard Jarvis caught up with himself yesterday, roaming the halls of Congress where his political reality has already been searing lawmakers for two weeks.

Mr. Jarvis, an author of California's property-tax-cutting Proposition 13, had breakfast with 10 conservative Republican senators, who sought his advice on how to spread his message nationally. He called on the Democratic Senate leaders, and on the House minority leader, and expressed disappointment that he was not going to get to see President Carter.

But despite his anti-spending evangelism, the House voted yesterday against a blanket 2-percent cut in controllable items in the appropriation of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and various other federal agencies.

The amendment, which would have required agency heads to figure out where to cut \$985 million from the \$68.2-billion bill, was defeated, 222 to 156.

Before that vote, the representatives practiced political self-denial by refusing to add \$100 million in housing for the elderly. But in a vote that went rather against the tide of the anti-spending mood of the country, the House then rejected an effort to cut \$133 million in enforcement funds for the Environmental Protection Agency.

The House, first to act on appropriations bills, last week imposed percentage cuts of 2 percent or 5 percent on four major bills, but generally shied away from specific cuts in programs. These percentage cuts leave it up to the Executive branch to figure out where to trim the money, or would do so if the Senate should go along by taking similar action.

By approving the percentage cuts, House members would not have to vote against particular programs that their constituents might wish to see enacted.

Mr. Jarvis also did not want to decide where the money should be saved. At a news conference, he called for a balanced federal budget and then was asked where money should be saved. He replied, "Let the elected officials decide where."

Ardent Followers

Mr. Jarvis, 76, was the guest of honor at a breakfast arranged by Republican Sens. Robert Dole of Kansas and S.I. Hayakawa of California, two ardent followers. Sen. Dole noted that the day after the California vote, "at one in the morning," he had introduced a constitutional amendment calling for a balanced federal budget.

Sen. William Roth, D-Del., sought Mr. Jarvis' advice. "We're hoping you can give us some points on how it can be applied nationally."

Mr. Jarvis did not respond directly, but told about high property taxes in California, and reflected that "All of a sudden I'm on the BBC — I did an hour. Then I did Radio France. It gets bigger every minute. I walked out on the sidewalk in New York. The first 20 people knew who I am."

Roth tried again. "How can we galvanize, as you did, at the federal level?" Mr. Jarvis replied, "I don't know. I'm trying to figure it out." He said he had not had time to ponder the matter, but would, soon.

Counterattacks

Aside from some annoyed counterattacks to Sen. George McGovern's charge over the weekend that his tax cut plan had an "undertone of racism" (he called the South Dakota Democrat "asinine"), Mr. Jarvis generally offered good-natured comments during his day at the Capitol.

"The purpose of a free government is to enrich the people, not the bureaucrats," he beamed. "There is a new kind of America going across the country."

While the Republicans sought him out, the Democrats were a bit more nervous about his company. Sen. Robert Byrd, the majority leader, had television cameras kept away from their meeting. Thomas O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, said that Proposition 13 "hurts" efforts to pass important bills such as foreign aid appropriations.

Supplied Reporter's Tapes

Radio News Editor Aided FBI Over Wounded Knee

SEATTLE, June 20 (AP) — A former assignment editor at a Seattle radio station said that he used tapes of an unspeaking reporter to help the FBI gather intelligence information during the Wounded Knee Indian protest in 1973.

"I've got no ax to grind, no flags to wave, I just did it because I thought it was right at the time," Ken Stuart, 56, who now runs a general grocery store in Concoct, Wash., said yesterday.

"I thought the bureau [FBI] was operating at a disadvantage," he said.

Mr. Stuart's unauthorized cooperation with the FBI surfaced after the Seattle-based Coalition on Government Spying revealed a purported FBI internal teletype message, dated March 16, 1973, which said KIXI officials agreed to give information to the FBI on the situation in Wounded Knee, S.D., gathered by reporter Clarence McDaniels.

Information Act

The coalition said it obtained the FBI document through the Freedom of Information Act. It released it to reporters yesterday.

In a prepared statement, the coalition said, "Such conduct by the FBI and a radio station raises critical questions about the viability of political and press freedoms protected by the First Amendment."

Mr. Stuart said neither the station management nor Mr. McDaniels knew of his contacts with the FBI.

It was not dictated or motivated by KIXI, Mr. Stuart said. "Everything was on my own initiative. I'm sure sorry that I may have put him [Mr. McDaniels] in jeopardy. That wasn't my intention."

Gilbert Jacobsen, station general manager, said: "Since this is the first that KIXI has heard about it, we resent any implication that KIXI or anybody else has done anything wrong."

Mr. McDaniels, who still works for the station, said: "I had no idea

this had taken place. I don't know what this does to my credibility. I don't know what action could be taken now [against Mr. Stuart]."

From Feb. 27 to May 8, 1973, militant members of the American Indian Movement occupied the hamlet of Wounded Knee, demanding government investigations into federal treatment of Indians. During the occupation the town was ringed by FBI agents and federal marshals.

Part of the message, purportedly from the Seattle FBI to the acting FBI director in Minneapolis, said, "McDaniels is expected to continue furnishing complete coverage of activities at W. [Wounded Knee] to KIXI by phone and tapes."

"He will be requested to do special story on Seattle area participants. He is unaware that his stories are not being publicized in full or that the intelligence information and his tapes are being furnished to the FBI."

Homer Boynton, a FBI spokesman, said he could not say at this time whether the message is a legitimate FBI document. "We'd have to check it with the files and match it up with the original," he said.

Men Held Better Than Women as Patrol Officers

PHILADELPHIA, June 20 (UPI) — A study conducted for the city of Philadelphia has concluded that female police officers are not as efficient as their male counterparts in performing patrol duties.

The study, conducted by Bartell Associated Inc. of State College, Pa., in conjunction with a court directive that the city hire more female police officers, said that women "require more assistance to make arrests, are assaulted more often, have more vehicle accidents and tend to sustain more injuries than males."

The researchers found no significant differences between men and women in handling an assist of an officer, a demented individual, an arrest, a holdup in progress, a highway disturbance, transportation of a prisoner, a drunken person or a hospital case. And they rated women higher in the handling of a man with a gun, family disturbances and car stops.

They emphasized that the study was only preliminary and that further "scientifically controlled research" was needed to confirm or refute the findings.

Jewish Activist Trials Reported Set in Russia

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI) — Jewish activists Ida Nudel and Vladimir Slepak will be tried separately this week on charges of "malicious hooliganism" for demonstrating to demand visas for Israel, Jewish sources said today.

The sources said Miss Nudel, an economist who has been waiting seven years for permission to emigrate, will go on trial tomorrow.

A court-appointed defense lawyer told Mr. Slepak's brother-in-law that his trial will be held at the end of the week, the sources said. Mr. Slepak's wife, Mariya, faces the same charge but is undergoing tests for pancreatitis.

The Slepaks applied more than eight years ago for exit visas. Mr. Slepak, 50, is an electronics engineer and his wife, 51, is a physician. Miss Nudel and the Slepaks were arrested June 11 for hanging signs from their apartments demanding visas.

Philadelphia Getting New U.S. Prosecutor

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP) — The Senate yesterday confirmed President Carter's candidate for U.S. attorney in Philadelphia, succeeding David Marston, who was fired.

Peter Vaira Jr., head of the Justice Department's organized crime task force in Chicago, was approved for the post by a voice vote. Mr. Marston, a Republican, was ousted in January in the midst of an investigation of two Democratic members of Congress from Pennsylvania, Rep. Joshua Eilberg and Rep. Daniel Flood.

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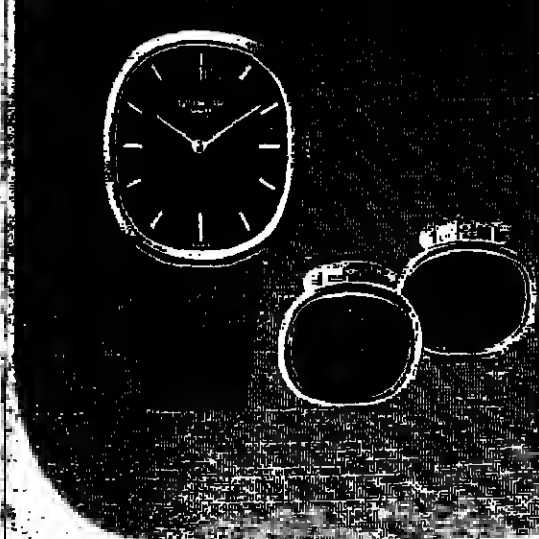
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On Perjury Prosecutions

Justice Department Gets Park Case for Decisions

By Charles Babcock

WASHINGTON, June 20 (WP) — The Senate Ethics Committee has turned over to the Justice Department possible perjury cases stemming from cash payments which accused South Korean agent Tongan Park said he made to three senators.

The committee's first official report of its investigation of alleged South Korean influence-buying points out conflicts between the sworn testimony of Mr. Park and aides to Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and former Sen. Jack Miller, R-Iowa.

The committee chairman, Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., said at a press conference yesterday that since "all the statements were made under oath, that possibility [of perjury] exists." But he also said that the committee had made no recommendation to Justice Department prosecutors on how they should judge the different stories.

None of the senators is involved in the conflicting testimony, because Mr. Park allegedly made the payments through the aides. Without corroboration from an independent source or document, it is difficult to turn such one-on-one conflicts into a perjury case. A Justice Department official said yesterday.

The committee's report reaches no conclusions about the conduct of the senators who accepted cash from Mr. Park. And the "interim status report" and an accompanying 857-page volume of executive session testimony says little about Mr. Park's activities in the Senate.

Victor Kramer, the committee's special counsel, said that the late Sen. John McClellan, D-Ark., acknowledged last fall, shortly before his death, that he had accepted \$1,000 in cash from Mr. Park in 1972. It was not reported as a campaign contribution as required by law, which Mr. Kramer termed an "admitted impropriety."

The conflicts in testimony arose in these instances:

• Mr. Park said that he gave

from \$1,500 to \$1,800 in cash in the fall of 1974 to Jason Berman, Sen. Bayh's executive assistant. Mr. Berman denied it.

• Mr. Park testified that he gave \$5,000 in cash to John Morrison, a Humphrey campaign aide, in the spring of 1972 for the senator's presidential race. Mr. Morrison said that he did not believe he had ever met Mr. Park and remembered no such donation.

• Mr. Park said that he made a \$3,000 cash contribution to Sen. Miller's campaign in the fall of 1972 through aide Stan Browne. Mr. Browne testified that he received the funds but later sent them back because he thought the payment was illegal.

A committee investigator said later that Mr. Browne had supplied no receipt to prove that he returned the money.

\$3,800 for Dinner

The Senate report also showed that Mr. Park paid \$3,800 for a June 1973 dinner at his George Town Club for Sen. Bayh. And it detailed Mr. Park's previously reported payments to the late Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., and Sens. Harry Byrd Jr., Ind.-Va., Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii, and Stuart Symington, D-Mo.

Sens. Byrd, Symington and Matsunaga received \$500 checks from Mr. Park in 1970 and Sen. Matsunaga received and reported a \$1,000 cash donation from Mr. Park in 1972.

Sen. Montoya received a \$3,000 check from Mr. Park in 1970 and in 1973. Mr. Park sent a \$2,000 check to a cemetery fund in New Mexico in memory of Sen. Montoya's brother, who was killed in an accident.

Mr. Park testified that he told Sen. Montoya that the \$2,000 memorial was from South Korean President Park Chung Hee. He consistently has denied ever being an agent for the South Korean government. But he said he did get reimbursed for the cemetery fund gift from "the president's office."



Senate Ethics Committee Counsel Victor Kramer (left) and Sen. Adlai Stevenson, the committee chairman, at a press conference reporting on their probe of Korean influence buying.

U.S. Stevedores Refusing To Load Bombs for Chile

By John M. Gosluko

WASHINGTON, June 20 (UPI) — West Coast longshoremen are refusing to load a ship with 22,000 pounds of U.S. aerial bomb parts for the military regime in Chile.

Standing on the sidelines and cheering them on are several members of Congress, human rights groups and the seamen's union, whose members would have to sail the ship.

All charge that the proposed shipment represents a desertion by the administration of its own policies and frequent assertions of dedication to human rights.

Administration officials, however, say that Chile has a legally valid contract for the bomb parts.

Authority Acknowledged

They also concede that the administration has the authority to halt the shipment for policy reasons.

At the State Department yesterday, the official line was that there are no present plans to cancel Chile's order. However, a department source said privately, "it's a safe bet that the wisdom of going ahead with this transaction is going to be reviewed."

Underlying the controversy has been strong and continuing criticism of the Chilean regime headed by President Augusto Pinochet. His government, which came to power in a bloody 1973 coup that brought about the killing of President Salvador Allende, has been accused of murdering, torturing and imprisoning its domestic opponents.

In response to these charges, Congress passed legislation in 1976

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, June 20 — Three years ago, when the drought was bad and the cattle were dying in great numbers, Joseph Mukutu called his eldest son aside and led him silently through the fields of withered corn stalks.

"Patrick," the ailing and aging father finally said, "There are no jobs here in Machakos, and without a job and money you cannot help the family. You must go to the city. There will be work in Nairobi."

The legal minimum wage in Nairobi is only \$43 a month and unemployment runs as high as 40 percent. But not knowing this, Patrick Mukutu, 23, came to the city anyway. And another name was added to the rural exodus in Africa.

According to the International Labor Organization, 60 million persons — half the adult population of the continent — cannot find work.

It was six months before a friend from the same tribe found Mr. Mukutu a job as a grocery store clerk for \$72 a month. From his salary, he manages to scrape together \$30 every month to send to his father, wife and five children back on the farm. It is enough to buy two big bags of corn, which will last them about a month.

Mr. Mukutu lives in a one-room shanty without electricity or water and he dreams of saving enough money to buy a small shop — perhaps a curio shop — and then to rebuild the herd, so he can be with his wife and children again. But increasingly, Nairobi is replacing the farm as the focus of his dreams and plans, and the other day he began taking driving lessons in the hope of getting a better city job as a chauffeur.

From Kenya to the Ivory Coast, from Chad to Botswana, millions of young Africans today are following the same path as Mr. Mukutu, fleeing the traditions of the farm for the promises of the city. The trend has created massive unemployment and underemployment — "a social time bomb," Kenyan Vice President Daniel Arap Moi calls it — and strained many overcrowded cities almost to the breaking point.

Lagos, for instance, has grown from a city of 300,000 in 1968 to 3 million today. Nouakchott, Mauritania, from 5,000 to 225,000 in 18 years; Abidjan, Ivory Coast, from 6,000 to 500,000 in 30 years. The predictable results are slums, crime, psychological trauma and economies that simply cannot expand fast enough to provide jobs or social services for the world's youngest and fastest-growing continental population.

Like Senegal in West Africa, Kenya has given top national priority to education, spending one-third of the national budget on it. But white-collar vacancies are virtually nonexistent, and a survey reported that of the 1,800 graduates of Nairobi University this year, 13 percent will find no employment for at least three years. The jobs that are available are usually awarded on the basis of ethnic nepotism, not merit.

Elsewhere in Africa the situation is even bleaker. Guinea-Bissau (population 1 million) has only 24,000 salaried jobs, 82 percent of

them in the public sector. Upper Volta's major export is people, with 600,000 laborers doing seasonal work in neighboring countries. Unemployment in Djibouti ranges up to 85 percent and the closest real job market is in the Gulf.

More than half of Cape Verde's population has left the island republic for want of work. In Ethiopia and Tanzania, city jobs are so scarce that the governments truck people involuntarily back to the rural areas. Botswana, Malawi and Mozambique send tens of thousands of young unemployed men to the South African mines.

Still, despite the staggering unemployment figures, the term "unemployment" is often misleading in Africa, where millions of people subsist on tiny farms. Nonetheless, in the last two decades Africa has moved steadily away from a barter economy and into a cash economy — and to get any cash an African generally must go to the city.

"Nowhere in the world have people stayed in a rural environment when they had access to cities, so I don't see much hope that Africa can reverse a historical trend," a Western expert on unemployment said.

"It seems the best Africa can hope for is to slow down the urban growth by extending services and job opportunities and industrial development to the countryside. This at least will make cities less of a magnet."

The attraction of the city in Africa — where the literacy rate is about 15 percent and the life expectancy at birth is 41 years — is largely the same as in the Western world. The people come for money, jobs, opportunities, education, excitement and amenities that simply are not available in the rural areas.

In Nairobi, for example, there are 452 doctors at Kenyatta Hospital. In the desolate northern quarter of Kenya, there is one doctor. In

the Central African Empire the only banks are in the capital of Bangui. In Chad, which is twice the size of Texas, there are no paved roads 120 miles outside the capital of Ndjamena.

150 Million Jobs

The International Labor Organization estimates that Africa will have to create 150 million jobs by the year 2000 to reach anything near full economic capacity. But the goal is probably no more attainable than is Kenya's promise to provide full employment by 1980. Meanwhile, no government in Africa provides unemployment benefits.

"Part of the problem is that the young fellows who leave school just have not acquired the skills to make them employable," said K.S. Jeneby, deputy permanent secretary of Kenya's Ministry of Labor. "What we have to do — and the government is very aware of this — is continue to diversify industry throughout the country and put a lot of emphasis on vocational training. The white-collar jobs aren't there today, but what we do need are people who can repair cars, lay electric lines, fix water pipes."

Some countries, like Kenya, Malawi, Senegal and the Ivory Coast, have made notable strides since independence in diversifying their economies, attracting foreign investment and creating jobs. But with their populations increasing by as much as 3.5 percent a year and half their populations under 15 years of age, even these countries are providing fewer jobs per capita than they were a decade ago.

— Los Angeles Times

New California Auto Is Powered By Peanut-Shell, Rice-Hull Fuel

SACRAMENTO, June 20 (UPI) — A car that runs on power from wood chips, peanut shells and rice hulls was revved up yesterday for legislators hoping to replace the costly state fleet of gasoline-powered autos.

"We could be the leaders of the world in developing this sort of energy," Assemblyman Dan Boatwright said. "This could be a new industry for California."

It was Mr. Boatwright who sponsored the bill that resulted in the \$44,000 grant to develop the car powered by methanol, a clean-burning synthetic fuel that can be made from such waste as rice hulls, peanut shells and wood chips.

The demonstration car looked and sounded like the other cars in the state fleet. Mr. Boatwright said it would cost \$1,200 per car to convert other autos to methanol power.

Mr. Boatwright asserted that a Texas firm has said it could deliver methanol to the state for 27 cents a gallon. Mr. Boatwright said mileage has thus far been about 10 miles a gallon, but that with refinement it may be doubled.

The project's director, Charles Stone, said that within 25 years California could produce all its ground-transportation fuels, which add up to 35 percent of the energy market.

West Ties Aid to Reform

Mobutu Reportedly Plans To Ask China For Tanks

KINSHASA, Zaire, June 20 (UPI) — President Mobutu Sese Seko is planning to ask China for light tanks to strengthen Zaire's army.

Western allies, meanwhile, are planning to ask him to liberalize his regime before they provide further economic aid.

Military officials said that President Mobutu is expected to ask a Chinese delegation, due in Kinshasa this week, for about 20 light tanks and possibly a couple of patrol boats.

The Zairian Army has about 40 light tanks, but 10 are said to be disabled. Mr. Mobutu also is likely to ask the Chinese for facilities to service the tanks and the army's armor, the officials said.

Several Chinese military advisers arrived Saturday to help train the small Zairian naval force, which operates only a few patrol boats.

Diplomatic sources said that the ambassadors of the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany have requested separate meetings with President Mobutu to explain Western views about reforms needed in the country.

Emergency Aid

At a meeting in Brussels last week, Western countries agreed to send Zaire more than \$100 million in emergency aid — food, medicine and spare parts for transport. But they made it clear that Mr. Mobutu will have to show he is serious

about eliminating corruption before they approve large-scale economic assistance, which is to be discussed at a meeting in October.

The Western ambassadors want to stress that a reconciliation with political opponents, improving human rights record and improving relations with Angola are necessary to strengthen his position if he wants further economic help, the sources said.

In Brussels, officials said that the Belgian government had approved \$100,000 in emergency medical aid to fight a cholera epidemic in the eastern Zaire province of Kivu.

Unconfirmed reports have listed about 100 dead in the region of Uvira, at the top of Lake Tanganyika, the ministry said. The epidemic also spread to neighboring Burundi, where about 100 cases, including four fatalities, have been reported.

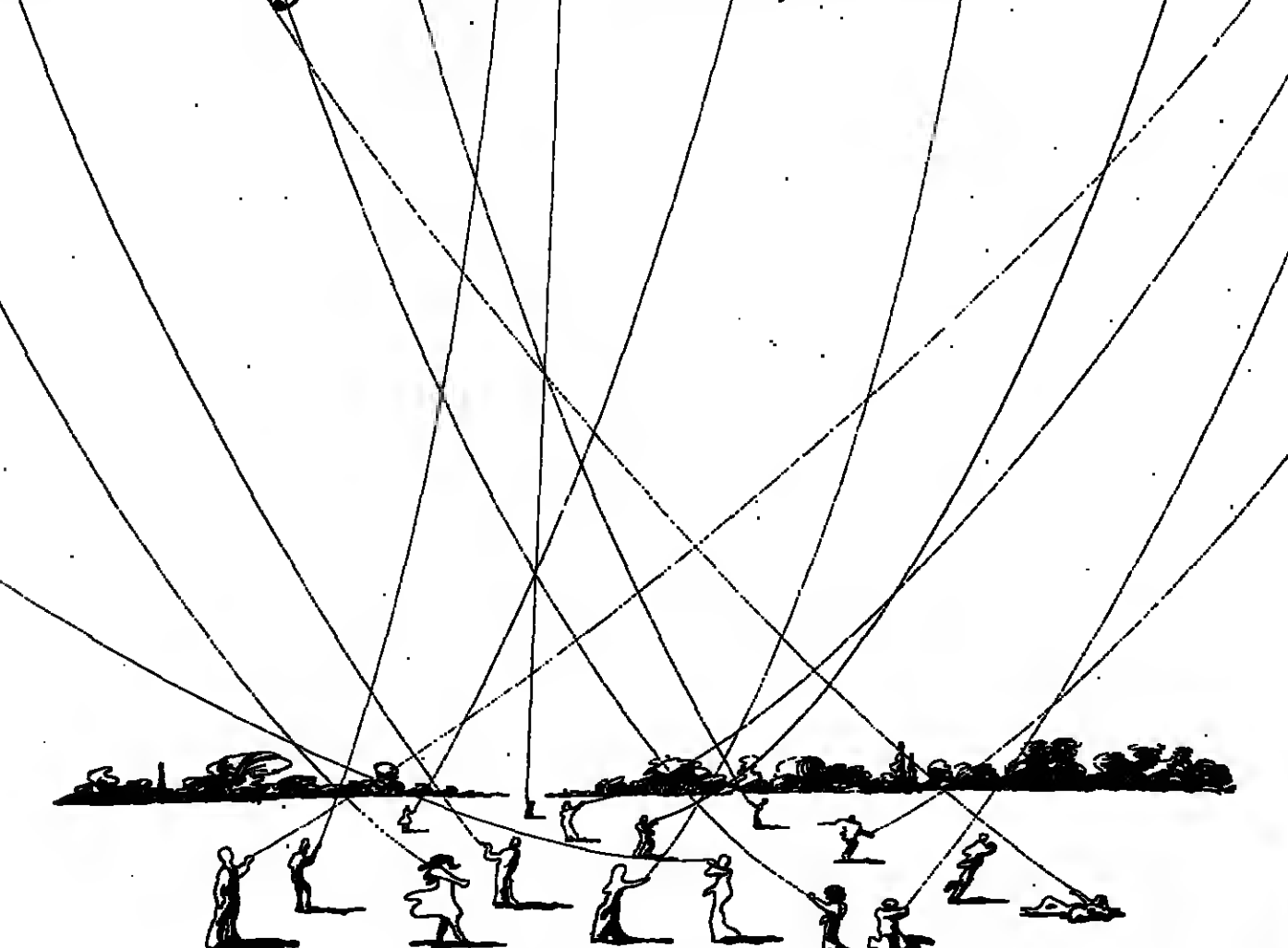
Liberian Visits Peking

TOKYO, June 20 (AP) — President William Tolbert of Liberia was met by several thousand Chinese as he arrived in Peking yesterday for a state visit to China, the Chinese news agency reported.

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Organized by Japan Air Lines and the International Herald Tribune.

Aldo Crespi, 93, Dies; Ex-Owner Of Milan Paper

MILAN, June 20 (UPI) — Aldo Crespi, 93, who with two brothers formerly owned the Milan newspaper Corriere della Sera, died yesterday, the family announced.

Mr. Crespi was an art collector and a writer.

The Crespi family owned Corriere della Sera from just after its founding in 1876 to 1974, when the newspaper was bought by the Rizzoli publishing group.

Dr. David Thornley

DUBLIN, June 20 (AP) — Dr. David Thornley, 42, a prominent Irish politician, died on Sunday.

Dr. Thornley was elected to the National Parliament in 1969 but lost his seat last year.

Dick Magruder

CLATSkanie, Ore. (UPI) — State Rep. Dick Magruder, 31, a rebel Democrat first elected to the Oregon House in 1970 while still attending law school, died yesterday in a farming accident on his family's ranch.

Adm. Nikolai Ignatov

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI) — Rear Adm. Nikolai Ignatov, a member of the staff of the Grechko Naval Academy, has died, the Defense Ministry newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda said today. He held the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and was awarded the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Red Banner.

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Pakistani Politics a Major Factor in Bhutto Murder Appeal

By William Borders

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, June 20 (NYT) — In an ornate white stone courthouse set in a pleasant rose garden here, the Supreme Court of Pakistan is considering what could be one of the most important cases in the country's history — the appeal by former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of his murder conviction and death sentence.

Mr. Bhutto, who was overthrown in a military coup last July and imprisoned two months later, was convicted in March by a lower court in Lahore of having conspired in 1974 to murder a political opponent.

Although the military men who are now governing Pakistan con-

tend that this is "a routine criminal case," it is, in fact, one that is charged with politics, and has provoked a national debate over what might happen if Mr. Bhutto loses the appeal and is executed, which many regard as a likely possibility.

"I'm convinced that they really want Bhutto to hang," said a man who has been in regular contact with Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the country's military ruler. "It is the only way to solve their problem. As long as he is alive, he will be a threat."

Mr. Bhutto, who drew the country together after its demoralizing defeat in the 1971 civil war with India and then ruled it with an iron hand for more than five years, now languishes in a small prison cell a few miles from the courthouse near the lavish prime minister's residence, where he used to live in grand style.

At the opening session of the appeal last month, the Supreme Court turned down a request by Mr. Bhutto's lawyer that he be allowed to attend. But it indicated that he

might be brought in later in the proceedings, which are expected to last at least until late July.

In recent weeks, the former prime minister has periodically been on a hunger strike to protest what he called the humiliating conditions of his confinement. But according to his lawyer, Yahya Bakhtiar, the conditions have improved in the past week, and Mr. Bhutto, 50, is now satisfied with his treatment.

Although his cell measures only about 10 feet square, Mr. Bhutto is

now permitted to have meals brought in from outside, and he confers every evening with his lawyer in a courtyard that provides some relief from the 100-degree heat.

No Hint From Zia

Gen. Zia, who could prevent his execution even if the court upheld the sentence, has given no hint of what he might do. Mr. Bhutto's lawyers, though generally satisfied with the proceedings, think Chief Justice Anwar ul-Haq should have

disqualified himself from hearing the case, since he has been closely aligned with the military government and has made out-of-court statements criticizing the Bhutto regime.

But the chief justice spurned that request on the first day, declaring, "I have not the slightest bias nor prejudice against the appellant."

Mr. Bhutto was convicted of having ordered the execution of Ahmad Raza Kasuri, a political opponent, in a police ambush in Lahore in November 1974. Mr. Kasuri es-

caped injury in the attack on his car, but his father, who was riding with him, was killed.

The case depended heavily on the testimony of Masood Mahmud, who was director of Mr. Bhutto's much-feared security force. But because Mr. Mahmud was given immunity from prosecution in exchange for testifying against Mr. Bhutto, and because he had been held in police custody for two months before he began to confess, Mr. Bhutto says his testimony is "dishonest and utterly unreliable."



Zulfikar Ali Bhutto awaits verdict.

Burden on Social Services

Legal Immigrants Cause Concern in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, June 20 (AP) — The rising influx of legal Chinese immigrants into this overcrowded British colony is causing the Hong Kong government grave concern.

According to the Immigration Department, 20,591 legal immigrants from China crossed into Hong Kong in the first five months of this year, compared with 26,449 for all of last year.

Peking Informed

This far exceeds the unofficial quota of 50 a day under an unwritten 1973 agreement between the British and Chinese governments.

Hong Kong's Financial Secretary Philip Haddon-Cave told the colony's Legislative Council last month that the government has conveyed its concern to Peking over the continuing influx of immigrants.

The immigrants are posing a serious problem for the government's plans to provide cheap housing and better social services for Hong Kong's 4.5 million inhabitants.

Mr. Haddon-Cave said that the colony's social services and community facilities are coming under increasing pressure.

Education, Medication

"Depending on their age and needs, they add to the demand for our education and medical services," he added.

It is not known why the Chinese government is allowing more emigrants to leave the mainland.

Although the Hong Kong government cannot unilaterally stem the exodus of legal immigrants from China, illegal immigrants are rounded up by police and sent back. This policy was started in December, 1974, when 218 were caught and returned.

Figures provided by the Immigration Department show that 1,000 illegal immigrants from China were caught in the first five months of this year, up 11 percent from the same period last year.

Across the Bay

The illegal refugees escape China in fishing junks or small coastal craft or by swimming across the bay in Hong Kong.

Many of them swim from Chinese coastal towns in nearby Kwangtung Province to the colony.

Canadians Find More Fragments Of A-Satellite

OTTAWA, June 20 (AP) — More fragments from the Soviet Cosmos satellite that disintegrated over Canada in January have been discovered, prompting a move to expand federal search efforts to northern Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Hugh Spence, a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Control Board, confirmed a report yesterday that prospectors have found particles of the nuclear-powered satellite along the north shore of Lake Athabasca, about 650 kilometers northwest of Prince Albert.

He said that the particles are almost invisible but that the board has decided to search south of the Northwest Territories border in case more fragments were carried here by winds.

An official in Saskatchewan said that there is little chance of a public health hazard from the fragments that have just been found.

Americans Meet In Moscow Over Crawford Arrest

MOSCOW, June 20 (UPI) — U.S. businessmen concerned about the recent arrest of one of their colleagues met today for the second time to discuss how to respond to the incident.

The representatives of the 24 U.S. companies in Moscow first met last week, two days after the arrest of Jay Crawford, a representative in Moscow for International Harvester. Mr. Crawford was pulled from his car June 12 by militiamen and taken to Lefortovo Prison.

The Tass news agency said that Mr. Crawford was accused of selling large sums of foreign currency to Soviet citizens at speculative prices.

One of the businessmen at today's meeting said that "a lot of tension was eased when the Russians came out and said why he was arrested."

The businessmen had asked their corporate headquarters for guidance on how to respond to the incident.

Vietnam to Receive Emergency Food Aid

ROME, June 20 (AP) — The UN Food and Agriculture Organization has approved emergency food aid worth \$2.4 million for Vietnam and a grant of \$250,000 to combat pest and plant diseases in the country.

The FAO said today that the food would be provided by the World Food Program to help feed for two months about 500,000 people who have suffered from crop losses because of infestations of paddies. It said an FAO-WFP mission visited Vietnam to evaluate the amount of aid required.

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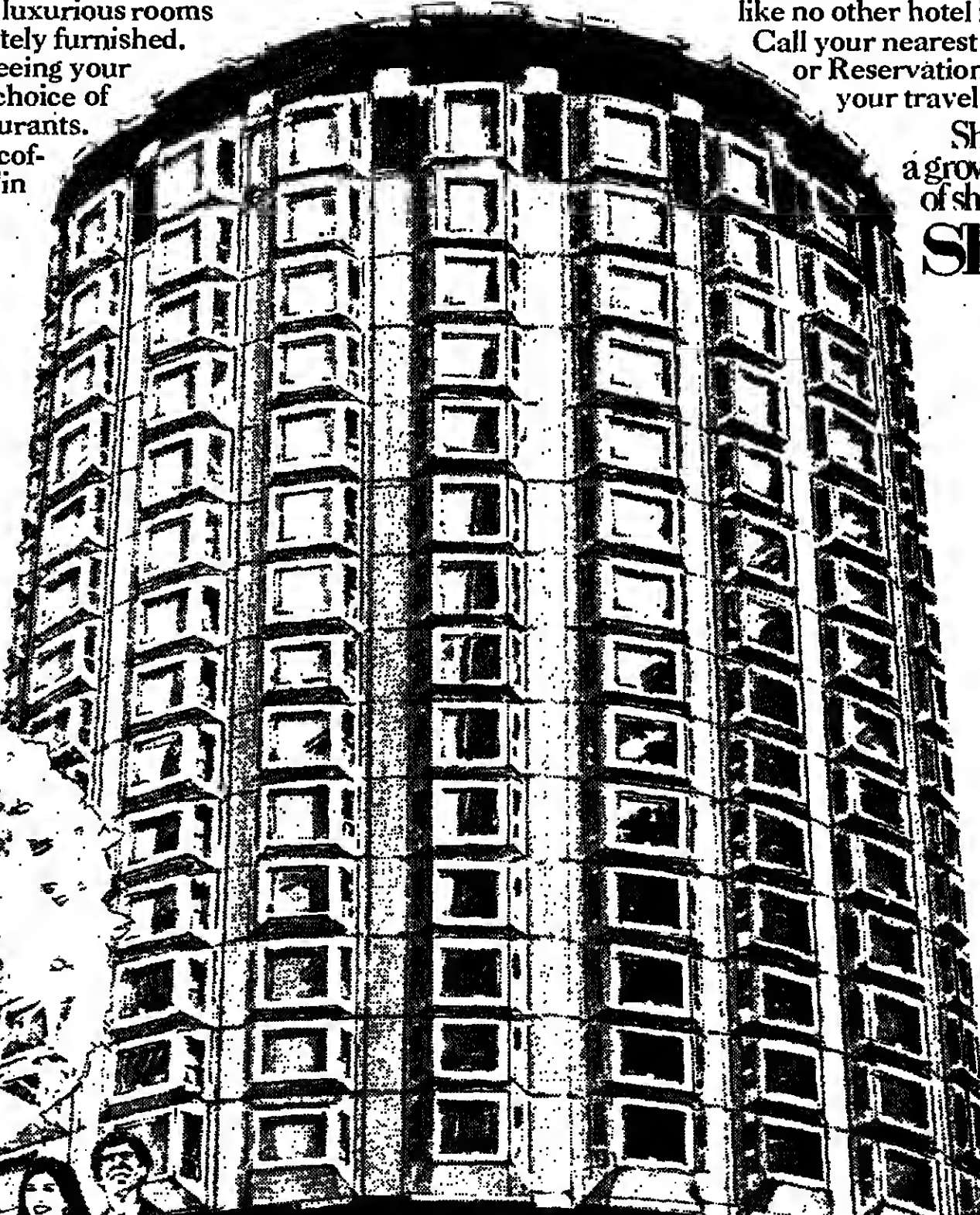
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The Word of Mr. Vance

Speaking before the House International Relations Committee, Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state, had a dual purpose. One was to express a coherent foreign policy for the United States. The other was to convince the House and the public at large that there was agreement within the Carter administration on such a policy.

The first, at least in very broad terms, Mr. Vance probably accomplished. He emphasized defense; he also made much of what the economy of the United States — once it is restored to full vitality — can accomplish for the world. And he made it clear that the United States prefers to negotiate rather than to exchange rhetoric or relapse into the repeated confrontations of the cold war. At no time did he play down the fact of great divergences in world approach between the United States and the Soviet Union. But neither did he accept those differences as a permanent barrier to a permanent peace.

This, allowing for the many conflicting details that make up the real world as apart from the conceptual world, is a view of policy that is acceptable. But is it in fact the view of President Carter? Some committee members want to hear the other side of administration viewpoints from the president's security adviser, Mr. Brzezinski. And there is no doubt that Mr. Brzezinski has used stronger language, which Mr. Carter seemed to repeat, in his discussions of world politics.

This language has evoked echoes from the Soviet side. It is an example of how words can alter moods, even if they do not change the basic facts of a situation. For, in fundamentals, there are no real differences between what Mr. Vance has stated before Congress, Mr. Carter before the graduating class at Annapolis and Mr. Brzezinski on television. For instance, Mr. Carter's statement that the superpowers faced a choice between "confrontation and cooperation" was a simpler, rougher way of saying virtually the same thing as Mr. Vance's choice between an emphasis on the divergent elements of our relationship and an emphasis on the cooperative ones.

But the choice of words, in diplomacy, is gravely important. It does help create emotions that affect actions, negatively or positively. It may facilitate or obstruct progress in concrete negotiations by wooing or alienating those who eventually must pay for any settlement, whether in prestige, in territory, in cash — or by the drumming guns that know no doubts. And therefore, while it is fairly clear that the bases of Washington's foreign policy are shared by those who, under President Carter, are charged with shaping that policy, Mr. Vance's words seem better fitted to achieve responsible national goals than a good many of those which have emerged from Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski in recent weeks.

No Funeral for Detente

For perhaps the first time since Soviet-U.S. relations began to darken last year, the Soviet Union has come up with a statement that permits one to hope, cautiously, that Moscow may be getting the message. The statement was Pravda's commentary on Saturday, made in considered reply to Jimmy Carter's Annapolis speech of June 7. The message that Mr. Carter was trying to convey at Annapolis was that while the United States is eager to seek the benefits of detente, it insists on a measure of restraint in the strategic and political competition that the two powers will continue to conduct with each other anyway. The evidence that Moscow has gotten that message is hardly conclusive. These things never are. But there are promising signs.

First, while the Pravda commentary is full of warnings along the lines that "the present course of the United States is fraught with serious dangers," it does not write off President Carter or the prospects of improved relations with his administration. On the contrary, it describes what it perceives as Mr. Carter's new "tough line" as a "tactic" which has not yet developed "into a dangerous and uncontrollable political course," although it could, asking rhetorically, "How will the Soviet Union respond to the toughening of American policy?" Pravda answers that Moscow "has chosen the road of peace and will not allow anyone to push it off this road."

"We do not accept the invitation to join the funeral of detente," And we don't exactly subscribe to Pravda's every word. But we do commend it for detecting a new "tough" note in U.S. policy, for understanding that toughness is not the only element of U.S. policy, and for wanting Americans to understand that the Soviet Union still wishes to pursue detente. That evades the question of the content of detente — but it is something.

Then, while Pravda says nothing reassuring about the pattern of Soviet (and Cuban) military moves in Africa that feeds one strain of U.S. anxiety, it addresses the source of a second strain: Moscow's buildup of conventional and strategic arms. And here it does

not merely dismiss Western concern out of hand, but rather notes, accurately, that NATO's fear is "not of today but of tomorrow, that the Soviet Union might gain military superiority in the future." To which Pravda replies: "But the U.S.S.R. and its allies have no less grounds for anxiety about the morrow, particularly in the face of long-term programs adopted for modernizing and building up NATO's military potential."

We find that fascinating. It is a rare thing for Moscow to grant the legitimacy of U.S. anxieties and, further, to legitimize them precisely by citing its own. For that matter, it does not happen often in Washington, either. With a rival who refuses to grant that one has grounds for apprehension, not much can be done. But that is not Moscow's pose now. It should not be Washington's.

One aspect of the Pravda commentary ought to be read attentively by Americans who argue, or fear, that a post-Vietnam, post-Watergate United States cannot muster the respect of either allies or adversaries. Threaded through the Soviet commentary is evidence to the contrary. Implicitly, if not explicitly, Pravda grants that the United States can launch new weapons programs, run an alliance, play the "China card" and in general mobilize for whatever challenges lie ahead. Far from mocking U.S. weakness, Pravda shows respect for U.S. strength. The Kremlin does not concede any weakness or inferiority of its own. But plainly, or so it seems to us, it wants to deal.

And that is good news. A modest, useful and essential version of detente is surely within reach, if the two sides can try a little harder. From the Kremlin it will take some restraint in Africa. From the White House it will take some restraint in attacking the internal Soviet order. From the two together it will take some devotion to their main common business, the controlling of strategic arms.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Juan Carlos in Peking

Feting of royalty in a Communist capital provides an unusual sight but Peking has had royal visitors before. Even royal exiles have been there: Prince Sihanouk being the most notable among them. But King Juan Carlos of Spain is an unusual visitor. He was chosen by the staunchly anti-Communist Franco to rule over a staunchly anti-Communist nation. But this year, the presence of King Juan Carlos in Peking seems highly appropriate.

The Chinese, as all good Marxists, generally believe in world history. They believe that the many disparate events that characterize the temporary reality of world affairs are manifestations of a fundamental nature that links the entire world into an interconnected whole. The Chinese Communists see themselves as part of the revolutionary left but are convinced that if the struggle is to succeed, then enemies and friends must be discerned with care for they change with time and circumstances.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

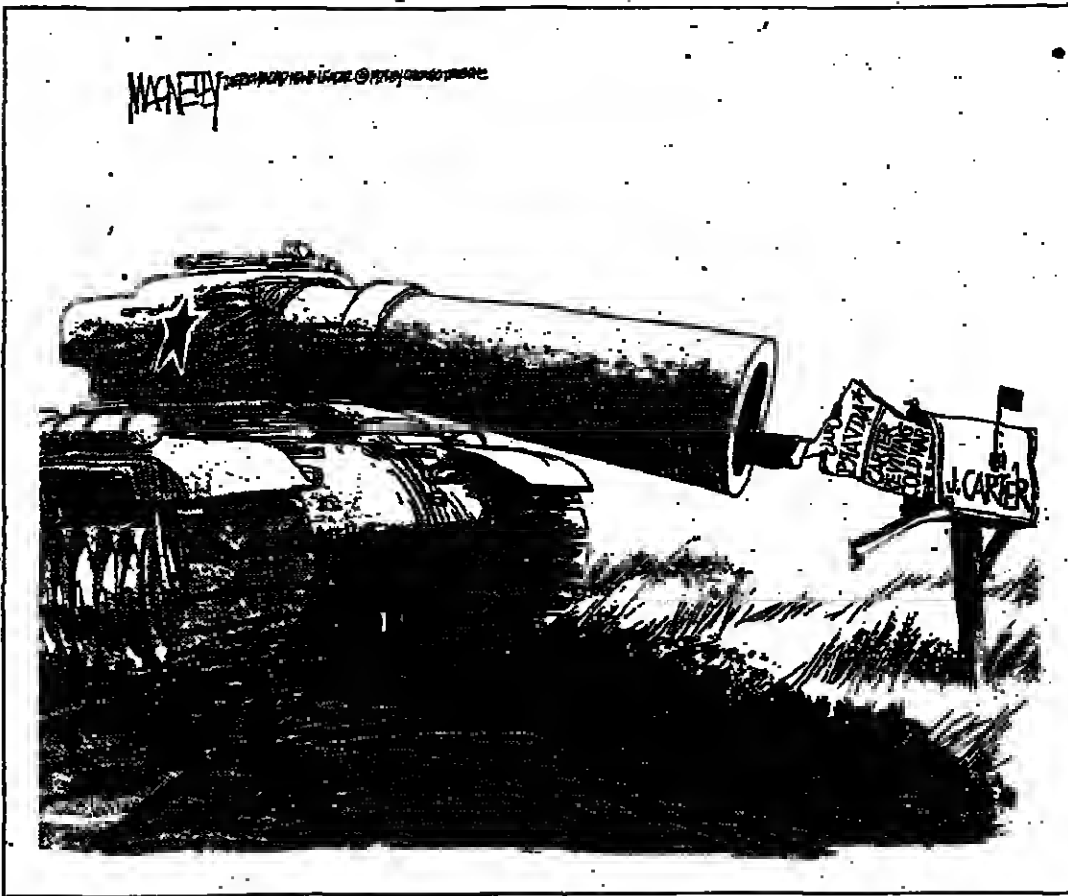
June 21, 1903

NEW YORK — The Cunard Line struck a blow at the shipping trust today when it served notice of withdrawal from the North Atlantic passenger agreement. The notice becomes effective on July 1. Cunard cited as its primary reason for the action the fact that the White Star Line, the primary line in the Morgan shipping trust, had changed the scheduling of its service to conflict with Cunard's, in defiance of agreements.

Fifty Years Ago

June 21, 1928

SPITZBERGEN — Capt. Roald Amundsen, the famous Norwegian explorer, who set out with French aviator Comdr. Guilbaud in a French seaplane in the rescue of fellow Arctic adventurer Gen. Umberto Nobile, is hopelessly lost tonight, somewhere in the bleak frozen wastes north of Spitzbergen. His disappearance, together with Comdr. Guilbaud and three other crewmen of the plane, coincides with reports that Gen. Nobile has been found.



Dilemma of U.S. Democrats

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Behind the seeming summer torpor of the capital, there is a drama of great fascination taking place. It is the internal struggle of the governing Democratic Party to adapt its historically liberal premises and programs to the conservative forces now dominant in the United States — and to do this without breaking apart at the seams.

The tension this creates within the political system explains many of the contradictions and much of the fault-finding that seeps so prevalent.

What are those forces? In foreign policy, Soviet expansionism in Africa and its arms buildup in Eastern Europe have shifted the focus of U.S. diplomacy from the pursuit of detente to an updated version of the containment doctrine. The shift is pushing defense spending higher, delaying arms-control agreements and sharpening the exchanges between Moscow and Washington.

Inflation

In economic policy, the resurgence of inflation has shifted the focus from reducing employment, where the administration was quite successful, to restraining prices, where the success so far is minimal.

In social policy, the rising chorus of complaints about the costs and inefficiency of government has driven officials in Washington, as elsewhere, to seek to constrain government, rather than expand and improve its benefits.

All three of these shifts — toward a more anti-Soviet foreign policy, a tighter fiscal policy and a slowdown in domestic programs — are essentially conservative in their thrust.

Were the Republicans the governing party in this country, they would have little difficulty adapting their rhetoric or their programs to the prevailing mood. But the Democrats are suffering the after-effects of a decade of their own leadership failures, and are exited from power.

So these shifts are taking place at a time of extraordinary Democratic dominance at all levels of government. The tensions they are producing inside that party are growing.

True Believers

Whether it is a meeting of the mavens in Atlanta, labor lobbyists on Capitol Hill, former Vietnam war opponents now in mid-level administration jobs, or the Black Caucus at the Democratic National Committee, the questions are variants of a single theme: What is happening in the people we put in office? Where is the policy payoff for all we did?

True believers in the old, liberal faith, like George McGovern, shake their fists at the change and cry betrayal. "In the past, in success and in adversity, the Democratic Party has stood proudly for the possibilities of progress," the 1972 nominee said last weekend. After the New Deal, the Fair Deal, the New Frontier, the Great Society, "we have not come this far to settle now for no deal."

Those whose conflicting loyalties make them equivocators do their best to rationalize the change. Vice President Mondale, who now prefers the term "progressive" to "liberal," is the exemplar of those who seek "humane priorities" in a period of constricting government. They seek to ease the adjustment to forces they cannot afford to oppose.

The younger Democrats in Congress and the state capitals, with less in protect, admit their confusion. They talk among themselves about the "intellectual vacuum" in their party and gaze wistfully at such previously heretical Republican notions as deep cuts in personal income taxes and capital gains taxes.

The man in the middle is, of course, the president, who probably did not bargain on being caught in such powerful historical forces before he had a firm grip on his own government. As in so many other things, Jimmy Carter is equivocal about this change.

There are strong conservative forces in his own character — his upbringing and his religion, his Annapolis training and Navy discipline, and the successful struggle he and his strongly conservative wife

waged for their own economic independence.

President Carter does not feel estranged from those who are anti-Communist, anti-inflation, anti-tax and anti-big government. But he still dreams some of the liberal dreams of his party: of arms control and expanding world trade, of full employment, a compassionate welfare system and health protection for all.

He understands that a leader who throws himself in the path of the powerful forces that are pushing the United States in a more conservative direction will be overrun. But he also knows that if he abandons too quickly the historical liberalism of his party, he can be challenged within it by someone more formidable than Sen. McGovern.

There are no easy answers for him, or for other Democrats.

Portugal: Time to Catch Up

By Ken Pottinger

LISBON — No miracle is waiving around the corner to turn underdeveloped Portugal into an industrialized marvel.

In the words of a leading academic, Joao Cravinho, "Either we must all start working much harder or we discover oil here; it is better that we start working."

Almost all commentators agree that the just signed agreement between Portugal and the International Monetary Fund, was the firmest, fiscal measure taken in recent years. "If applied according to plan, we should see much greater economic equilibrium by the end of the year," said one foreign economist.

The IMF came to Portugal with a tough classical prescription for a classically ill patient — devalue, deflate, reduce growth and restrict consumption.

Haggling

Some of this medicine was socially distasteful and in the process of normal haggling the two parties agreed to modifications which Portuguese politicians thought politically possible and economists agreed reasonably effective.

Now under the eye of the IMF, Portugal is buckling down to short-term austerity aimed at turning around the 1975 \$1.5-billion balance-of-payments deficit in 24 to 36 months. In return, the country has received \$820 million in loans from the industrialized world to meet creditors and stabilize an economy severely disturbed by events following the 1974 revolution and the distortions of years of colonial dependence.

Meanwhile, the country has sought for and been accepted as a candidate for membership in the European Community. Essentially a political decision, the membership bid underlines the 180-degree turn Portugal has taken on the European map. From being the longest lasting colonial power, Portugal is now moving to catch up with the 20th century world.

Roller Coaster

The revolutionary roller coaster, set in motion by the leftist coup of April 25, 1974, is irreversibly arrested, mourned by many of its heroes but gladly forgotten by the

ruled Socialist-conservative alliance.

The Portuguese Confederation of Industry, grouping non-nationalized manufacturers, welcomes the short-term economic discipline imposed by the IMF, which it says meshes naturally into the long-term development needed for Common Market integration. But there are divergences about whether Portugal has a competent medium-term development plan. A blueprint is due for presentation to parliament in the autumn.

If there is not a major expansion in exports and in production aimed at replacing imports, the IMF inspired austerity now under way will make no sense say economists.

Overtone

What remains, to be urgently defined are the industrial priority sectors which will boost employment and exports also and be able to compete in the European market. The present key points in Portugal's economy — shipbuilding, petrochemicals, steel and motor cars — already show overcapacity in Europe. And still lacking, both in Lisbon and Brussels, is an exhaustive analysis showing what new industry is needed and how present manufacturing can be adapted, to provide a development lift-off. Equally in the fishing and agriculture sectors, both complex and difficult areas, there are national political overtones and EEC members' self-interest to be examined.

Joining the EEC will not mean a dramatic dropping of trade barriers in Portugal; these were already in the process of disappearing under a free trade agreement signed between Portugal and the EEC in 1972.

Rather, say the planners, it will bring sophisticated technology, joint development projects and continuing financial aid to correct the structural deficiencies which are a glaring fault of the economy. Also with the IMF agreement, there is now no shortage of foreign credit. International confidence in Portugal has been restored and the world banking system is once more willing to finance the country's trade and loan requirements.

Most observers see the burst of leftist opposition to the IMF agreement and its consequences, as just

Anthony Sampson From London:

British voters have been remarkably skeptical about the magic of power...

LONDON — At last the long waiting game seems to be over, and the bookmakers are offering odds of 4 to 1 on a general election in October. The Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan, dares not postpone it much longer. He can no longer count on Liberal support, and there are strong indications that inflation and the cost of living will take another steep climb in the late autumn. So he must chance an election while he can.

In spite of the storm clouds and the already rocky state of the British economy, the mood of the Labor Party is quite optimistic. The odds which last year showed 3 to 1 for the Tories now show even for Labor. Mr. Callaghan is riding on the top of his form, spreading reassurance and calm in the country, sounding statesmanlike and decent, and attracting some Conservatives by his cautious common sense. His chancellor, Denis Healey, has helped in bringing down inflation from its terrifying peak of around 25 percent three years ago, to single figures; and the trades unions appear to have become more realistic about wage claims as a result of the government's persuasion.

Rough Ride

And the Conservative leader, Mrs. Thatcher, is having a rough ride. In the House of Commons her sharp attacks on the government are effectively outplayed by Callaghan's calm confidence. Her own shadow cabinet appears divided and demoralized by her disregard of them. And her aggressive and preachy style makes people uneasy, not the least Conservatives themselves — many bankers or stockbrokers are infuriated by her sermons, and whenever her electoral prospects turn up, the stock market is inclined to turn down.

So in spite of all Britain's setbacks over the last four Labor

years, politicians and journalists are quite prepared for the Labor Party to be returned once again, and already there is a grudging among Tories about how ruthless they will get rid of their leader if she has lost.

But wait a minute: Haven't I heard this somewhere before? The confident Labor prime minister capturing Tory voters, the abrasion of Tory voters, the abrasion of Tory voters sharpening the background? Wasn't that exactly what everyone was saying six years ago when Harold Wilson was the masterful prime minister, a Teo Heath the hapless challenger, with all the opinion polls again him — until suddenly, just before the election, everything changed and Ted Heath became prime minister after all?

Turnabout

No commentator, and very few Members of Parliament, watched that previous turnabout should feel very confident about the mood of the country, the significance of the lead images. It was the boring Ted Heath who seized the prize from the brilliant Harold Wilson — a British electorate turned-out to have quite a different view in the of the inhabitants of the square mile of London which runs from Fleet Street to Westminster. The lessons of that miscalculation may be very relevant to the present.

For whatever the power of television and the media, the image of British leader appears to be much less important to the ordinary voter than to those inside the square mile. However much a general election may look like an U.S. presidential contest, it is fundamentally different — British voters are choosing a Member of Parliament, rather than a leader. And the bright lights of power which surround incumbent prime ministers are less impressive to the elector than to those who sit in their glacial British voters, all through history, have been remarkably skeptical about the magic of power, whether the magic of Lloyd George in 1922, the magic of Churchill in 1945, or the magic of Wilson in 1970; and they may feel the same about the magic of Callaghan in 1978.

Thus, some more reflective Tories are expecting a re-run of the 1970 election in four months in the first a hazy Labor campaign with some new Callaghan touch promising Labor as the party of the family, of women's opportunities, of small businessmen again big — then an embarrassed Thatcher, counterattacking, preaching monotonously about Tory philosophy, the dangers of trade unionism and the Communist threat. And finally a groundswell of revolt in the silent majority, giving Thatcher a working majority.

Aid to Tories

Of course there are factors which did not operate in 1970, but which tend to favor the Tories. The so-called Nationalists now appear in decline, which makes them a serious threat to Labor seats in Scotland — but if their decline is further it may well give the Tories extra seats. And the collapse of the Liberals, who have suffered heavily from their brief pact with Lab seems bound to bequeath some marginal seats to the Tories.

But no one, of course, can feel very confident that either party will gain a decisive majority for the decade British politics have been balanced on a knife-edge. And I find all the electoral rhetoric which is already building up, both sides are well aware of the extreme limitations on their freedom of action in the face of the trade unions.

However much Mrs. Thatcher presents herself as the scourge of the unions, she remembers how her predecessor, Ted Heath, was defeated when he confronted the unions' union. And both leaders know well enough that, whichever party is elected to office, the trade unions will still be in power.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

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Movies in Paris

Lelouch Puts Adolescents In Bodies of Grown Men

By Thomas Quinn Curritt

PARIS, June 20 (IHT) — In "Robert et Robert" (at the Gaumont Colisée), the Richelieu and the Imperial Pathé, Claude Lelouch recounts the comradery of two red-do-well bachelors united by their mutual insecurity.

They meet on their search for mates in the waiting room of a marriage broker and immediately friendship flowers. The first of this doleful duo is an irascible taxi driver who lives in seething desperation with his even-tempered mother. The second, also a mama's boy, is a dumpy younger fellow, slow to move and slow to think, a rookie traffic cop.

In conjunction, inferiority complexes tend to clash, but harmony rules this relationship. Some years ago the late Marcel Achard, in his comedy, "Patale," pictured the enjoining alliance of two former schoolmates, the secret of its strength residing in the intense envy and hatred the two men felt for each other. Lelouch has described a one-dimensional situation, a confederacy without sinister roots. Neither of his characters would warrant any deep psychological delving. They are boys in the bodies of grown men. Talkington's Penrod and Sam in adult attire.

Auctioneers Say Collection Sale May Set Record

LONDON, June 20 (Reuters) — Sotheby's said yesterday that it expected to fetch a world record price of at least £8 million (\$14.8 million) at an eight-day sale starting here today.

This would surpass the record set last year when paintings and furniture from Menimmore, one of Britain's stately homes, were auctioned for £6.3 million.

Robert von Hirsch, who died in the Swiss city of Basel last November aged 94, was one of the world's largest collectors.

Some experts believe that his collection may fetch up to £12 million. The 877 items to be sold include old master paintings, medieval ivories and enamels, impressionist and modern paintings, sculptures, furniture and porcelain.

The opening sale tonight is dedicated to old master drawings, and includes the first watercolor landscape by Albrecht Dürer to appear at auction.

Their troubles, their problems, their hopes are those of groping adolescents. When things go wrong — and things always go wrong — they commiserate with one another.

The Right Girl

They are tired of being coddled at home. They want to find the right girl and marry. To make the acquaintance of possible brides, they join a get-together excursion to the Waterloo battlefield, but there — as elsewhere — they find courtship a trying business. When they attend a Cinderella ball, organized by the marriage bureau, the promised damsels fail to show up.

The junior optimist is of Walter Mitty disposition, his head filled with idle daydreams. As he attempts to tell a joke at the wedding banquet of a more fortunate wife-hunter, we see his wildest fantasies realized. His fumbling delivery has made him a popular clown and Bruno Coquatrix has engaged him at a fabulous salary to star at the Olympia. Perhaps this wishful thinking becomes an actuality — perhaps not. Lelouch leaves the question open.

"Robert et Robert" has been produced with less splurge than the customary Lelouch opus, for its scenario — a plain tale of bumble folk — is in a minor key. There is, however, a characteristic flair to its slick camera work, especially in the sequences of night drives on the Champs-Élysées, where the twinkling lights soothe the anxiety of the disconsolate bachelors.

The fasting is judicious, with Charles Denner as the taxi driver fuming at the haunting thought that he has been cheated of happiness, and with Jacques Villeret as his roly-poly companion wistfully hoping for a smile of fortune. Germaine Montero as the mother of the former and Regine, the nightclub queen, as the mother of the second pepper their roles with comic caricature. Jean-Claude Brialy is the jaunty professional matchmaker and only Francis Perrin, that inventive comedian, has been slighted, receiving merely a miniature assignment.

"Chaussette Surprise" (at the Danton, the Émirage and the Helder) astonishes by its inanity. Its composers are apparently ignorant of what constitutes a good joke and have chosen some dubious matter as their initial false step. Are



Macha Meril and Jacques Villeret in "Robert et Robert."

bloody auto crashes likely to induce guffaws? Or the happenings in a hospital ward, including death, a cause for wild hilarity? A wit might make them so, but no wit has had a hand in this script.

As a result of a traffic accident, three men are confined to a clinic, which allows their wives free time. The carryings-on of the women is a possible comedy premise. It was employed to arouse loud laughter in the American play, "Cradle Snatchers," but even this situation is depressingly fumbled. Michel Galabru, Bernard Haller and Rufus, all droll clowns, are the patients and Claude Pieplu is the attending physician, while on the staff side, Bernadette Lafont, Anna Karina and Christine Pascal have been recruited.

What can any of these able performers do to lighten the burden of such deadweight foolery?

"Siams Adhidas" (Sun of the Hyenas), a Tunisian film of Reda Behi (at the Racine and the Palais des Arts in Arabic with French subtitles), is a refreshing breeze from the Third World.

A North African fishing village is acquired by a German tourism firm and converted into a resort for vacationing Europeans. This enterprise degrades the natives, hardy seamen bred to brave the treacherous waves, who now become hotel servants and porters. Their former rugged existence gave them personal dignity. This fades as they sink into economic slavery, placing them at the beck and call of

the idle sunbathers. There are some sharp digs, as when a holiday visitor walks by a street beggar and then turns back to drop alms into the begging bowl as her husband records the transaction with a home-movie camera.

Behi presents both sides of the picture of the settlement; as it was and as it is, stressing ironic contrasts.

'Luisa Miller' Spells Success for Singers

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, June 20 (IHT) — Verdi's 15th opera, "Luisa Miller" (1847), had its first performance at Covent Garden last night since 1874, when the title role was sung by none other than Adeline Patti. There was uproarious applause, and a good deal of ecstatic shouting, too. But it was a success for the singers and the conductor (Lorin Maazel, making a Royal Opera debut) rather than for the opera.

It's hard to put one's finger on what is wrong with "Luisa Miller." It is, on the whole, a shrewd and opera-wise adaptation of Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," with many strong and vivid scenes, and individually effective set pieces for all concerned.

Part of the trouble, certainly, is the story, a grubby yarn about a peasant girl in love with a nobleman whose father has more ambi-

Music in Vienna

Four Weeks of Celebration in the Name of Schubert

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 20 (IHT) — Many of the great "Viennese" composers died in Vienna, but Franz Schubert was one of the few to be born and spend his life here. That, and the extraordinary range and volume of his music, gave this year's Vienna Festival a natural theme to mark the 150th anniversary of the composer's death.

Indeed, even the vast framework of this city's four festival weeks was hardly enough to do the theme justice. The symphonies were covered by various orchestras to the Musikverein, as were major chamber works, but the solo piano literature got no systematic attention.

Theaters staged plays with Schubert's incidental music, new ballets were mounted to his scores. "Schubertiades" in different locales evoked the intimate musical gatherings that played a large part in his life.

Yet, with one exception, the festival looked the other way when it came to putting on a stage production of a Schubert opera — understandably, since Schubert's love of opera remained totally unrequited despite something like 20 attempts at lyric theater in one form or another. In his own time, it was Rossini who took Vienna by storm and Weber who pointed the way to the future.

The one exception, and not a very happy one, was the production by the Vienna Chamber Opera of a



Party of "Schubertianer" heads for country in print from watercolor (1820) by Leopold von Kupelwieser now on display in Vienna show. The artist and Schubert are pictured standing on left.

double bill consisting of the Austrian premiere of the overture and first act of "Claudine von Villa Bella" — Acts 2 and 3 apparently were burned as kindling a couple of decades after Schubert's death — and the one-act "Farce with music," "Die Zwillingsschneider," one of the few of his own stage works Schubert actually saw, thanks to the efforts of his friend Vogl, who sang

the title double-role of the twin brothers.

The "Claudine" fragment would be fascinating if only because it uses a *Singspiel* libretto by Goethe, whose texts inspired some of Schubert's greatest songs. Both it and "Die Zwillingsschneider" proved to have some lively and beguiling numbers, but neither gave any sign of a real bent for lyric theater on the part of the composer who, in any case, wrote both these works between the ages of 18 and 21. Nor were they helped by productions best described as amateurish.

The festival's major effort in the song department centered on three recitals by the baritone Hermann Prey devoted to the "Winterreise," "Schoene Muellerrin" and "Schwanengesang" cycles. In the last-named, Prey added some songs to Seidl texts to augment the evening and reorganized the published order of what, in any case, is not really a cycle in the sense that the other two are. He gave a characteristic performance, meaning gloriously seductive lyricism in such songs as "Ständchen" and "Abschied," but less probing interpretations of the dramatic "Der Atlas" or "Der Doppelgänger." Leonard Hokanson was the subtle accompanist.

One of the highlights of the chamber music cycle was the concert by the Haydn Trio that included the two magnificent piano trios from the last year of Schubert's life, as well as the elegiac Adagio that was originally conceived as a movement of the B-flat trio. The players

— violinist Michael Schnitzler, cellist Walther Schulz and pianist Heinz Medjimorec — seemed to vie with each other in restraint in performances of restrained beauty.

Polonaise

Less familiar works were well represented in the festival programs, one of the most delightful being the unpretentious Polonaise for violin and orchestra, dating from 1818, which received a performance of surpassing elegance by the Soviet violinist Gidon Kremer, accompanied by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra under Lovro von Matacic.

Although the festival proper ends this week, Schubert figures heavily in a rich summer music program here. There also is a special bus tour scheduled throughout the summer on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, visiting sites associated with Schubert and Hugo Wolf (who died 75 years ago), and until the end of September there is a compact exhibition — rich in autograph scores and preliminary sketches, paintings and prints and other documents relating to Schubert and his life and friends — at the Palais Harrach, accompanied by a comprehensive catalog in English and German that is a bargain at 150 schillings (\$10).

Outside the Schubert context, the festival was host to the touring Leningrad Philharmonic, which upheld its reputation as a rich-winded and well-balanced ensemble in concerts under its veteran director, Yevgeni Mravinsky, and his 34-year-old deputy, Maris Yansons.



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12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 1 Yr.	Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Div. in 1 Yr.	Yld. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Div. in 1 Yr.	Yld. P/E 100s.
20% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
21% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
22% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
23% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
24% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
25% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
26% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
27% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
28% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
29% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
30% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
31% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
32% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
33% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
34% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
35% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
36% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
37% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
38% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
39% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
40% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
41% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
42% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
43% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
44% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
45% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
46% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
47% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
48% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
49% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
50% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
51% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
52% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
53% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
54% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
55% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
56% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
57% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
58% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
59% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
60% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
61% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
62% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
63% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
64% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
65% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
66% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
67% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
68% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
69% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
70% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
71% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
72% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
73% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
74% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
75% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
76% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
77% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
78% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
79% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
80% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
81% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
82% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
83% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
84% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
85% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
86% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
87% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
88% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
89% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
90% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
91% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
92% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
93% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
94% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
95% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
96% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
97% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
98% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
99% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5
100% ACF	2.10	2.05	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5	12.5	12.5	1.00	12.5

All these Bonds have sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

AGA Aktiebolag

(Incorporated with limited liability in the Kingdom of Sweden)

U.S. \$25,000,000 9 1/4 per cent. Bonds 1988

Issue Price 100 per cent.

Interest payable annually on 15th June

Hambros Bank Limited

Bank of America International Limited

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Svenska Handelsbanken

Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft

Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Amex Bank Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Andresens Bank A.S.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields

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Banca del Gottardo

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Banca della Svizzera Italiana

Bank Julius Baer International

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungeer

Bank of Helsinki

Bank Leu International

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Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)

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Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres

Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg

Banque Rothschild

Barclays Bank International

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Aimed at Long-Term Growth**Bonn Aides List Policy Options**

By John M. Geddes
BONN, June 20 (AP-DJ) — The West German government received today a package of proposals designed to boost long-term economic growth, one of which will likely be adopted by the Schmidt government to counter criticism at the July economic summit.

The proposals were forwarded by the government's independent panel of experts, a group of five economists who advise the Bonn government in a revision to their annual autumn economic prognosis.

The overall similarity to govern-

ment thinking is striking. While noting the economy will likely only reach 3-percent growth for 1978 against its earlier forecast of 3.5 percent, adopted later by the government, it rules out any short-term stimulus measures. Instead, the "Five Wise Men" opt for various measures aimed at longer-term growth, a position often favored by government officials.

The panel recommended that the income tax structure be revised, thus releasing 14-to-20 billion Deutsche marks into the economy. They also urged that business taxes be cut and that government spend-

ing for product development be increased.

To make up for lost revenues, the panel said government spending other than for product development should be cut and the value-added tax should be raised. Perhaps insuring the presentation of some of these measures at the summit, the report was greeted enthusiastically. The Economics Ministry said in a release that "the report was examined as a portion of the economic discussions in light of the approach of the economic summit." It noted with approval that the report stressed long-term policies rather than short-term solutions.

Helpful Signpost

The Chamber of Commerce said it was a "helpful signpost" for the government noting that short-term economic policies would not work.

The Federal Banking Association approved the proposals, saying "the government must again provide more negotiating room for private initiative."

The chief parliamentary economic spokesman of the opposition Christian Democratic party said the panel's suggestions were in accord with the party's views.

The panel's recommendations, all labeled "possibilities," charted out the three main options available to the government in its bid to provide long-term stability and high employment.

A restructuring of the federal income tax structure designed to move the progressive tax steps. The move would release from 14 to 20 billion Deutsche marks into the system and, according to the panel, provide more work incentives.

A change in corporate taxes to a profit formula, rather than a turnover base, with a concurrent tax cut thus spurring a much-needed rise in investment.

Boosting federal spending to spur new product development, which would in turn spark investment and jobs.

All three proposals have been floated in government circles at times as options. The primary difference between the government's stance and the panel is one of time. For instance, the government has previously said an income-tax structure platform was needed, but Finance Minister Matthöfer has ruled out the enactment of such a proposal until 1980. Late today, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that a tax reform before January 1979 was technically impossible.

The government has taken a cautious approach to what it will adopt at the July summit. "We are keeping our options open," Mr. Matthöfer said recently.

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff has said that the government, in cabinet discussions, has considered all possibilities for the 1979 budget, including possible stimulative measures and tax cuts.

As a protective move, the government has postponed the date of the release of the budget proposal until July 26 from the original pre-summit release date of June 21.

Mr. Matthöfer said the delay will allow the government time to review summit results, analyze first half economic results and collect more data on expected tax revenues.

**U.S. Worried
On Europe Aid
To Industries**

WASHINGTON, June 20 (Reuters) — Assistant Treasury Secretary for international affairs, Fred Bergsten said the United States is concerned about the trade implications of European assistance for industry.

He charged the British with undermining trade guidelines in a sale of aircraft engines and added that Eastern Air Lines dealings with Airbus Industrie "may have contained" some questionable elements. He added that the issue of government intervention in trade affairs should be included in any new multilateral trade agreement.

"We cannot have a smoothly functioning international monetary system if nations insist on avoiding needed domestic adjustment to basic structural changes, and instead impose import restraints and export aids to boost their competitive positions at the expense of others," he said.

"We are particularly concerned about the growing involvement of European governments in assisting domestic industries while these same governments insist that we keep our own doors open to European goods," he said.

To Keep Inflation Under Control**Britain Urged to Slow Wage Increases**

LONDON, June 20 (AP-DJ) — If inflation in Britain is to be kept under control, wage increases must be slowed even more, the Bank of

England said today in its latest quarterly bulletin.

The bank suggests that if price rises are to be brought down below 8 percent a year, earnings increases will also have to be below 8 percent. Yesterday, the government released average earnings statistics for April, which showed they had already gone up 9.5 percent in the first nine months of the government's phase-3 pay controls program.

"There is need now for a very general and widespread understanding of the importance of reducing the rate of inflation further, and of what is required to do this, rather than allowing it to creep up again," the bank says.

The central bank's views on pay policy are thought to be similar to those of the government. However, Prime Minister James Callaghan, facing a possible autumn general election, may not be as blunt in his wage warnings as the Bank of England because of the growing opposition of some unions to continued restrictions on pay increases.

The Bank of England said pay rises during phase 3, which ends July 31, have been quite large and have resulted in an abnormal increase in living standards. While earnings have risen 12.5 percent during the 12 months ended in April, inflation, as measured by the retail price index, has gone up only 7.9 percent during this period.

"As the government has already made clear, a continuation of any such thing like this year's rate of increase in earnings would be quite incompatible with holding the rate of inflation next year or reducing it below this year's figures," the report said.

It said the dangers of allowing wage increases to accelerate may not be "fully appreciated." There seems need of much greater awareness that nothing like this year's increase can safely be repeated, and

that a very marked and distinct fall in the rate of increase in wages is needed if the success of efforts so far is to be pressed home," it noted.

The bank also said that the U.K.'s inflation rate should remain at about its present level — or around 8 percent annually for the rest of 1978, with a possible upward trend developing late in the year.

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"We are particularly concerned about the growing involvement of European governments in assisting domestic industries while these same governments insist that we keep our own doors open to European goods," he said.

Slow Real Estate Turnover**Bank Profits Seen Hurt
By California Tax Cut**

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP-DJ) — When Californians voted June 6 to roll back and set a limit on property taxes, one of the snap judgments made on Wall Street was that the move would resuscitate building and real-estate activity in that state.

Over time, California's new ceiling may well lure residents from other states but the near-term impact of Proposition 13 on real-estate business may be just the opposite of early expectations.

"We believe the approval of the tax initiative could accelerate the cyclical slowdown of the California economy," said Lawrence Fuller, of Drexel Burnham Lambert. "The expected decrease in the rate of real growth of the California economy should have a negative effect on the turnover of residential real estate and the level of gross financing in the real-estate market in the second half of 1978."

The California banks will benefit from reductions in their own property taxes. BankAmerica recently estimated annual tax savings would equal seven cents a share. But Mr. Fuller believes other effects of the tax changes, direct and indirect, "will be negative on the earnings of the California bank-holding companies."

He rates two California bank stocks — BankAmerica and Wells Fargo — as "neutral" but has been suggesting to clients

that they use the stocks as sources of cash. He said he prefers Citicorp and Continental Illinois for purchases.

Proposition 13, slated to take effect July 1, reduces property taxes in the state to 1 percent of 1975-76 assessments, which are determined by full market value. It also limits to 2 percent per year any increase in the assessed value of property, except for new construction, improvements or property that is sold.

Turnover Decline Seen

Because property sold after July 1 will be assessed at current-market value, instead of at its 1975-76 value, "the turnover of and financing of existing residential properties should decline markedly," Mr. Fuller said. "This should reinforce our anticipated cyclical downturn in real-estate sales and financing in the second half," he added.

The \$7 billion property-tax reduction is equal to about 4.3 percent of California's estimated \$164 billion of disposable personal income this year. But Mr. Fuller doubts that it will make much difference. Business and agriculture are receiving two-thirds of the tax reduction and he does not expect those sectors to pass the benefits on to consumers, either in lower prices or higher wages. In addition, he believes the household sector will tend to save some of its portion rather than spend it.

Stock Prices Fall Widely

NEW YORK, June 20 (IHT) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply across a broad front today on concern about tighter money, higher interest rates and weakness in the dollar, mainly against the yen.

Analysts said buyers moved to the sidelines to await signs of a change in monetary policy from the Federal Open Market Committee meeting today. The Fed entered the market for a second time to drain excess reserves through overnight reverse repurchase agreements, as the funds rate remained at the 7 7/16-percent level.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.58 points to 330.4 on volume of 27.92 million shares, up from yesterday's 25.5 million. Declines led advances 1,084 to 401.

General Motors lost 4 to 59 3/4 and Ford eased 1/4 to 46 1/2. Chrysler and its investment bankers, led by the Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group, scored a coup in the financial markets. At a time when some experts thought Chrysler might have trouble raising funds, the company has expanded its offering of preferred stock combined with warrants to 10 million

from 6 million units, or to \$250 million from \$150 million, it was announced yesterday. It closed at 11 unchanged.

Prices also eased on the American Stock Exchange and the Market Value Index declined 1.35 to 148.22.

In Chicago, wheat closed irregularly lower, corn higher, oats lower and soybeans substantially higher today on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was off 1/4 to 3 cents; corn up 1/4 to 1 1/4; oats off 1/4 to 1 1/4; and soybeans up 4 to 10 cents.

U.S. GNP Unchanged in Period

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP-DJ) — Overall U.S. economic activity showed no change in the first quarter from the previous quarter rather than slowing 0.4 percent as previously reported, the government said today.

The Commerce Department also said first-quarter corporate profits

**Data Revised Up
For 1st Quarter**

fell 2.5 percent to a \$102.4-billion, seasonally adjusted annual rate after rising 1.4 percent to an adjusted \$105 billion annual rate in the final quarter of 1977. Previously, the department said corporate profits in this year's first quarter fell 2 percent to a \$102.9-billion rate.

Real gross national product, the nation's output of goods and services adjusted for inflation, was at a \$136-trillion adjusted rate in both the first quarter of 1978 and the fourth quarter last year. The department had reported last month that GNP was at a \$135.9-trillion rate in the first quarter.

Inflation at 7%

The department reiterated that the coal strike and severe weather during the first quarter reduced the change in real GNP by about 2.5 to 3 percentage points from what it otherwise would have been. Real final sales decreased 1.7 percent in the quarter, slightly less than estimated previously but offset by an increase in inventory investment.

Previously, the department said the first quarter was 2.4 percent.

Profits before taxes in the first quarter declined 3.6 percent to an adjusted \$171.9-billion rate after rising 3.2 percent in the 1977 fourth quarter to a \$178.3 billion.

**Financial Officers Said to Favor
Repeal Of U.S. Accounting Rules**

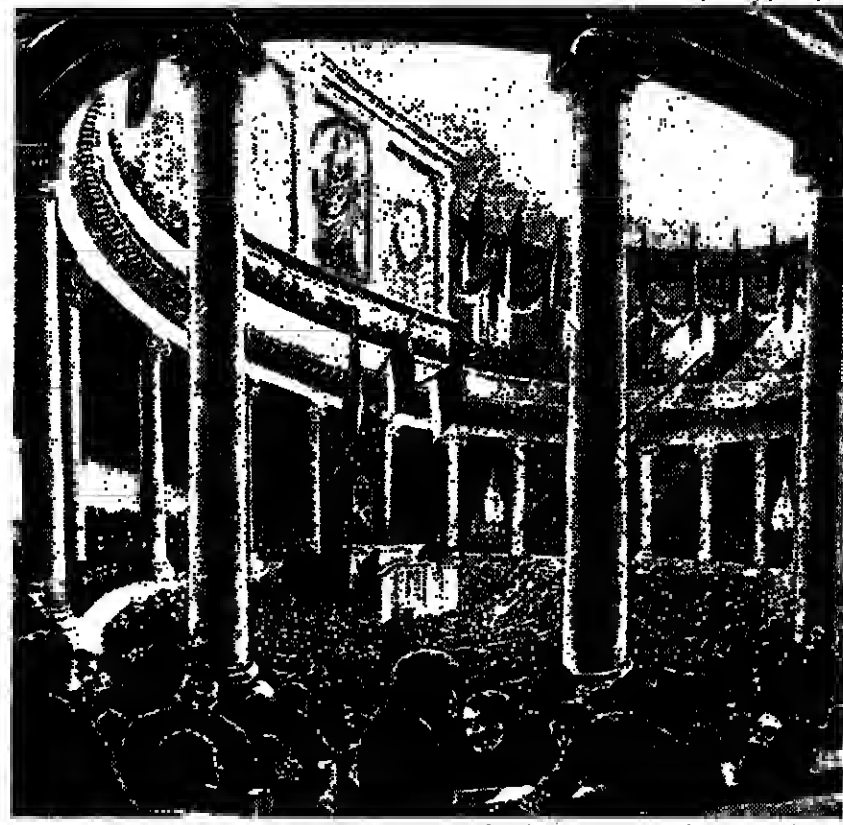
NEW YORK, June 20 (AP-DJ) — More than half of the financial officers of major companies polled by the Conference Board favor repeal of a controversial set of accounting rules imposed two years ago by the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

The survey by the research group found that 60 financial executives of the 117 surveyed favored repeal of FASB Statement No. 8. The rule, probably the most controversial pronouncement of the rules-making board has made, requires companies to report the effects of currency fluctuations quarterly and in a way that precludes use of reserves or accounting devices to lessen the effect of exchange-rate changes. The result has been some wide quarter-to-quarter earnings swings for a number of corporations.

Another 24 executives want the rule modified, and 17 favor retaining it. The rest did not indicate strong feelings, mentioned disagreement on the issue within their companies or did not disclose their feelings.

Since the rule was imposed, executives complain that investors and stock-market analysts are confused by results reported under FASB 8, hurting their companies' securities in the stock market. U.S. Treasury officials recently have said they are studying the rule's effect, citing concern that it may be contributing to instability of the dollar.

The most common criticisms of FASB 8, according to the Conference Board survey, are that it "distorts real operating results and provides misleading information," that it "leads to uneconomic changes in financing methods" and that it "results in nonproductive activities." The method of valuing inventories at historical exchange rates and the immediate recognition of foreign-exchange gains and losses were cited most frequently as provisions that should be changed, the board reported.

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High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	100s. High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	100s. High Low Quot. Close	High	Low	Div. in \$	Yld. P/E	100s. High Low Quot. Close
12.00	11.50	0.50	10.0	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.0	100.00	12.00	11.50	0.50	10.0	100.00

(Continued on Page 11)

Medium-term Euro-dollar loan

Closing Prices June 20, 1978

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43, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed. 2. The second step is to set goals. These should be specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound. 3. The third step is to develop a plan. This involves identifying the resources needed and the steps to be taken. 4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the plan into action and monitoring progress. 5. The fifth step is to evaluate the results. This involves comparing the actual results with the goals and making adjustments as needed.

By Eugene T. Maleska



	C	F		C	F
ALGARVE	28	64	fair	MADRID	16 61 cloudy
AMSTERDAM	28	68	mist	MIAMI	27 81 cloudy
ANKARA	29	73	cloudy	MILAN	25 75 cloudy
ATHENS	23	61	fair	MONTREAL	19 67 cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	fair	MOSCOW	18 50 overcast
BERGAMO	27	78	fair	MUNICH	24 64 cloudy
BERLIN	25	75	overcast	NEW YORK	31 87 cloudy
BRUSSELS	23	72	fair	NICE	23 73 fair
BUDAPEST	23	72	cloudy	OSLO	22 72 fair
BUDAPEST	23	72	fair	PARIS	23 69 cloudy
CASABLANCA	19	66	cloudy	PRAGUE	26 68 fair
COPENHAGEN	19	66	cloudy	ROME	28 79 fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	fair	SORTIA	26 78 cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	overcast	STOCKHOLM	26 68 fair
EDINBURGH	16	64	overcast	TEHRAN	36 97 cloudy
FLORENCE	27	78	fair	TEL AVIV	27 81 cloudy
FRANKFURT	19	64	cloudy	TUNIS	27 81 fair
GENEVA	19	64	cloudy	VIENNA	23 73 fair
HELSINKI	21	70	fair	WARSAW	23 73 cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	cloudy	WASHINGTON	27 81 fair
LAS PALMAS	27	72	mist	ZURICH	19 66 fair
LONDON	22	72	fair		
LONDON	22	72	fair		
LOS ANGELES	21	69	cloudy		

1)asterisks (*) denotes U.S. and Canada and 1700
 GMT. 2)GMT plus 1, 200 GMT.

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CATHERINE, EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIANS

Vincent Cronin, Morrow. Illustrated. 349 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

THOUGH her life is better documented than that of most rulers, Catherine the Great became the subject of legends which made her seem a cross between Lady Mæbech and a nymphomaniac, voracious for victims or lovers. Vincent Cronin, in his *Imaginative and Imagined Catherine*, suggests that these romanticized and vulgarized portraits are based on the work of a handful of French propagandists who in the years immediately following Catherine's death spewed out propaganda when Republican France was fighting for its life against a coalition which included Russia.

Whatever the source, the legends found an audience. Popular biography, historical novels, and stage plays about Catherine made her seem a freak or a grotesque. She was neither. Cronin, biographer of Louis XIV, Napoleon, of Louis and Marie Antoinette, sees her as both a tyrant and a great ruler, one of the most interesting and influential figures of the late 18th century and among the first of career women. She was not born to her power but struggled for it by leading a coup against a husband prepared to banish her. She was an active, imaginative, wise ruler who brought Russia to the attention of the world, reformed in almost every area of life: from education to medical treatment, city planning to the arts and agriculture.

She found a place in her life not only for the work of reigning and ruling but also for the man she loved. She needed a companion-ship, for her home and for her family. It is a measure of some sort of unconscious sexism that Catherine was exorciated or mocked for activities for which male rulers are hardly ever criticized. She took lovers for the same reasons they took mistresses. She was a person who wanted affection and satisfaction but rarely allowed her relationships to dominate what she considered her obligations as empress.

These matters are not neglected by Corrin but they are put into perspective. He does not separate, as many have, the events of private life from the full public one. "Catherine the woman and Catherine the ruler were one and the same person, and in order to achieve a full and balanced portrait I believe that both aspects of her life must be viewed as parts of a single whole."

Cronin examines carefully the mythology which has grown up around Catherine and her reign and even takes the trouble to find the liberal spade by the Saxon anachronism about the "barboard villages" allegedly built by Potemkin for Catherine's Crimean tour. This was based on Potemkin's building houses suitable for Catherine to stay the night on her journey. Potemkin's substantial achievements are in harmony with the reforms Catherine sought.

Her accomplishments are set down in this sympathetic but uncritical biography. She is pictured here neither as a genius nor a fallen woman but as an enigmatic

7	CONOMES	Test by Will Hyugen, illustrated by Rion	6
8	RUNNING AND BEING by George A. Sheehan		8
9	ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL by James Hadden		9
10	THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN EDWARDIAN LADY, by Edith Holden		10
11	THE FINAL CONVALESCENCE, by Malachi Martin		11
12	THE AMITYVILLE HORROR, by Andrew Tobias		12
13	LOOKING OUT FOR NUMBER ONE, by Robert J. Kungler		13
14	ONLY YOU CAN BE THE GUIDE YOU'LL EVER NEED, by Andrew Tobias		14
15	METROPOLITAN LIFE, by		15

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

TURP	ALFO	WADII
QULO	ALICE	AGORA
DALL	ELAN	SEMAT
OMEGA	BERNIE'S	AYE
LOAN	TOASTED	
ACCENT	BAUKU	
WES	OLD	CLIMBER
ALBA	PRIDE	ACT
HOME	PLATE	WORME
LEAKED	WISTON	
INNOVATE	POWER	
NOV	DIAGNOSIS	MEDIC
SHED	HOOD	LETT
SHEDD	ONDER	UBIA
WESTLY	ESSE	PACIT

By Alan Trusc



Peru's Goalkeeper Will Be Right at Home

By Rob Hughes

BUENOS AIRES, June 20 (IHT) — If we all possessed the wisdom of psychologists, physicians and professors of the mathematics of pure chance, I could confidently tell you now who will contest the World Cup final on Sunday. As it is, today remains a day of speculation, tomorrow a day of decision, when the final matches of round two are played.

At this moment, rising above all the speculation, is the ultimate poignant situation awaiting one man: Ramon Quiroga, "El Loco" in the fans' eyes, the goalkeeper of Peru who tomorrow night is literally the last line of defense that could deny Argentina, the hosts of a place in the final.

What is poignant about that? Only that Quiroga is a native of Argentina. Indeed, he was born in Rosario, where Argentina will play Peru tomorrow night.

Walk in His Moccasins
Now put yourself into the mind of Quiroga. Would you relish the prospect of achieving the notoriety of your own land of being the native who denied the fulfillment of the people's dream? Quiroga, aged 35, just might.

He has the incentive of having left Argentina an "undesired" goalkeeper, having taken Peruvian nationality and risen, in this World Cup, to become one of the very few characters that spectators have seen and remembered.

In the first round his anticipation and reflexes saved the penalty that ritually eliminated Scotland; in

the second round his lackadaisical form helped Brazil to a 3-0 victory, and then his brilliant reflexes held Poland to a single goal.

Against Poland, too, he demonstrated the unorthodox forays for which he was dubbed El Loco, rushing twice to the halfway line to move the ball and to make tackles, the second earning him a yellow card.

A character, Quiroga, one whose telephone would now be ringing incessantly were it not for the isolation the teams live in here. He hasn't spoken publicly about his job tomorrow night, but Marcos Calderon, the Peruvian manager, has assured us that Quiroga will be the goalkeeper. Why not? he asks.

No Hint of Suspicion
Thank heavens no one here has an evil mind, no one has suggested that Quiroga will have any kind of inducement to do anything other than his best. And, since from match to match that is completely erratic, we may never know after the event whether he did or not — unless, that is, El Loco actually shoots out Argentina, an event considered highly unlikely here.

For Peru, it will be our last chance to applaud the colorful and cultured play of Teofilo Cubillas, whose 30-yard passes inside the fullbacks are almost as spectacular as his 25-yard shots for goal.

That match takes place at night, a fact in itself contentious: Both Brazil and Poland, the other teams in the group, have complained to FIFA, the soccer governing body, about the inequality of having to

play their match at Mendoza in the afternoon, thus giving Argentina the advantage of knowing exactly what result it will need to qualify.

FIFA is not huddling on the issue.

The situation now is that, after two matches, Brazil and Argentina are level on points and Brazil leads the group by a single goal, Poland is third and has two points and manager Jacek Gmoch's computer tells him that the chances of qualifying are almost nil, but he must go for a victory over Brazil in order to stand a chance of equaling the third place Poland scored in 1974.

Ron Greenwood, England's manager and a spectator here, suggests that "Poland could surprise Brazil," a prediction he makes on the evidence of the Poles' ability to contain teams and do just enough, and on Brazil's lack of ability to score the chances it created against Argentina last weekend. Greenwood, like all of us, is saddened by the new, colorless face of Brazil's game, the preference of a harsh, physical player like Chicco to the ball players.

I have no idea what team Brazil will field. Seldom have the reports from the camp been honest, even on the day of the matches, but surely if he is remotely fit the young Reinaldo, the one true goalscorer Brazil possesses, must be given the chance to put the ball into the net?

In the other group, everything depends on the outcome of the Netherlands' match with Italy. The Netherlands has become the new favorite in the betting shops in London because, on the face of it, the Dutch need only a draw to qualify for the final. They are, believes Dave Sexton, England's studious under-21 coach and manager of Manchester United, the most accomplished team in this World Cup, which in itself is a remarkable turnaround from the first week of desperately poor Dutch defending.

Since then, on top of the absence of Johan Cruyff, Wim van Hanegem and Ruud Geels, the Dutch have suffered injuries to Johan Neeskens and Wim Smit, who both resumed training yesterday, and Wim Rijkse, who did not.

Yet, changing its tactics match by match, the team has seemed almost to benefit by its misfortunes, notably when Arie Haan, whom manager Ernst Happel did not consider first choice, rescued the team with a stupendous 25-yard goal against West Germany.

Italy, however, has gone through the entire tournament with remarkably little need to change, although tomorrow it will be without the harsh stopper Mauro Bellugi, who has a groin strain.

Apparently unaffected by rumors that the Red Brigades have arrived in Buenos Aires to kidnap the players, Italy must be more concerned by the human frailty that revealed itself in the 1-0 victory over Austria last weekend, a victory that the Austrians are still bitterly complaining was aided by the referee's refusal to grant it two blatant penalties.

Certain Italian players, the mid-field hard man Romeo Benetti among them, are beginning to show signs of fatigue, which is reducing the sharp passing game of the first round and withdrawing Italy toward the harsh style of yesterday. Undoubtedly it will play hard and defensively against the Netherlands, hoping for the vital break; but a draw is of no use to Italy, which is considerably poorer on goal difference.

A draw, particularly a 0-0 draw, would leave the slightest loophole for West Germany, which manager Helmut Schon has conceded is not remotely the West Germany of 1974, to qualify.

The idiosyncratic mathematics of the FIFA ruling is that, if teams finish equal on points in round two, the one with the best goal difference will advance to the finals; if goal difference is equal, then the team that has scored most will go through; if that is also equal, then the team that scored most in the first-round matches will play in the final.

World Cup Standings
BUENOS AIRES, June 20 (AP) — World Cup standings (goals, wins, ties, losses, goals for, goals against, points):

GROUP A	G	W	L	T	GF	GA	P
Netherlands	2	1	0	1	7	3	3
Italy	2	1	0	1	7	3	3
West Germany	2	0	2	2	2	2	2
Austria	2	0	2	0	1	6	0
GROUP B							
Brazil	2	2	0	0	3	0	3
Argentina	2	1	0	1	2	0	3
Poland	2	1	0	1	2	2	3
Peru	2	0	2	0	4	0	0

Wednesday's Matches
Group A: Italy vs. Holland
Group B: West Germany vs. Austria
Group C: Brazil vs. Poland
Group D: Argentina vs. Peru

Red Sox Batter Yankees, 10-4, With Rally in 8th

BOSTON, June 20 (UPI) — Running singles by George Scott and Rick Burleson and Jerry Remy's two-run double contributed to a six-run eighth-inning uprising last night that lifted the Boston Red Sox to a 10-4 victory over the New York Yankees.

With the score tied, 4-4, Carlton Fisk led off the eighth with a double off loser Rick Gossage. After an intentional walk to Fred Lynn, Scott singled in Fisk with the go-ahead run.

Dwight Evans sacrificed the runners along and Butch Hobson walked before Burleson lined a single to right. When Reggie Jackson bobbled the ball for an error, Scott dashed home with the third run. That brought on Sparky Lyle in relief of Gossage and he was greeted by Remy's double to right center, which Jackson again misplayed as both Hobson and Burleson scored. Remy then came in on an RBI single by Jim Rice, who also drove in a run in the first inning with a sacrifice fly.

The victory, Boston's 10th in the last 11 games, increased the lead of the first-place Red Sox in the American League East to seven games over the Baltimore Orioles, who dropped the Yankees into a tie for third place.

A's 2, Rangers 1
At Arlington, Texas, Steve Renko and two relievers combined on a three-hitter and Jeff Newman hit a tie-breaking home run in the eighth.

Major League Standings
AMERICAN LEAGUE
W L Pct. GB

Boston	36	28	.561	0
Seattle	27	37	.421	9
Minnesota	27	37	.421	9
Chicago	27	37	.421	9
Los Angeles	27	37	.421	9
San Francisco	27	37	.421	9
Philadelphia	27	37	.421	9
Pittsburgh	27	37	.421	9
St. Louis	27	37	.421	9
San Diego	27	37	.421	9
Atlanta	27	37	.421	9
Washington	27	37	.421	9
Montreal	27	37	.421	9
Toronto	27	37	.421	9
New York	27	37	.421	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE
W L Pct. GB

Chicago	31	26	.543	0
Philadelphia	31	26	.543	0
Montreal	31	26	.543	0
Pittsburgh	31	26	.543	0
New York	31	26	.543	0
Los Angeles	31	26	.543	0
San Francisco	31	26	.543	0
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Atlanta	27			

Observer

Cheap Blue Yonder

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—I wanted an airline ticket. "First class with frills," I asked the clerk. "It is our most expensive flight."

"What do I get for my money?" "A comfortable seat, a genuine airline meal, two free drinks, wine with your meal, a movie, a headset shaped like a stethoscope, a free life insurance policy, a set of aluminum ware and your own personal in-flight magazine which you are encouraged to take with you when you deplane," said the clerk.

"Will there be a qualified pilot at the controls?" "Two qualified pilots, a flight engineer, six flight attendants, emergency oxygen equipment and a small cake of soap in the lavatory," said the clerk.

The clerk quoted a price. It was staggering. "Could I see something a little more reasonable?" "Perhaps you want our forget-the-frills flight," said the clerk. "It's considerably cheaper, but you do not get the genuine airline sandwich and the pilot does not make a personal appearance."

Was there something even cheaper?

"How about our miser's-delight service?" asked the clerk.

"Now you're talking," I said.

"Passengers are required to bring their own folding chairs, seat belts, emergency oxygen equipment and a small cake of soap to qualify for use of the lavatory. There is no genuine airline food of any variety, and passengers are not permitted to bring their own food. Any passenger caught eating smuggled food is taken to the pilot's cabin and forced to eat a three-course genuine airline meal," I said I'd take it.

"Impossible," said the clerk.

"Our miser's-delight service is completely booked through the rest of this year. May I suggest a real bargain?"

"Name it," I said.

"Our Shanghai service."

"I don't want to go to Shanghai."

"You don't understand," said the clerk.

"You give your destination and return home. When enough travelers to fill a plane to your destination have submitted their

names, we send out a truck with a crew and round all of you up—we 'shanghai' you, as it were—haul you to the airport and put you aboard."

"I could spend days sitting home waiting. Suppose I was out when the truck came to collect me?"

"Then you would have to pay a penalty," said the clerk. "The truck crew is under orders to track down any passenger not in waiting process at his residence and thrash him within an inch of his life."

"Wasn't there something equally cheap but a little friendlier?"

"Ah," said the clerk. "We have just the thing. Our cheapskate's party flight."

"I like it already," I said.

"Under the regulation which enables us to offer this incredibly low fare," said the clerk, "you are required to walk to the airport. On arrival, all passengers must assist our loading crews in unloading baggage from one of our overseas flights."

"So where's the party?"

"In the hangar. After offloading baggage, you proceed to hangar where our maintenance crew is readying your plane for its flight. There you join the maintenance men in cocktails and replacing faulty engine parts, rebuilding the radio equipment and patching holes in the fuselage."

"Holes in the fuselage?"

"Only by using our equipment to its maximum capacity are we able to offer this fantastically low fare."

I hoped the pilots would not be joining passengers and maintenance men in cocktails as we readied our plane for flight.

"Pilot," said the clerk. "On the cheapskate's party flight, you get only one pilot, but he does not take cocktails during the plane-preparation process. When airborne, however, he joins the passengers in the cabin for martinis, and as the flight proceeds, for fine whiskeys and cognac, all of which, of course, the passengers are required to supply."

I said why didn't they require the passengers to fly the plane.

"In fact," said the clerk, "this often turns out to be necessary. I said I'd take the bus. The clerk said not to do anything rash. 'We'll come up with an even cheaper plan you can't resist before you get to the bus station.' They probably will.

There are 52 of them, ranging in age from 16 to 68 and representing nine Western nations.

Pedaling Their Message From Paris to Moscow

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Together in their bright green T-shirts and shorts, they form a forest on bicycles. Their aim is lofty — to focus public attention on the fact that the environment is on the brink of collapse. Yet Robert Yates, a taxi driver from Chicago, says that his reason for pedaling 3,000 kilometers from Paris to Moscow is to lose 20 pounds. In the first week of the trip, which ended here, he gained one kilo and lost two spokes. The oldest member of the group, a 68-year-old Frenchman, lost his bicycle to thieves.

So far, however, the plan to crack the Iron Curtain on two wheels has gone remarkably well. The critical test will come in mid-July, when in Warsaw they will learn whether the Soviet Union will let them cross the border and continue to Moscow in shorts. They are hopeful.

There are 52 of them, ranging in age from 16 to 68 and representing nine Western nations. Ten are retired; 14 are students. The rest spend their normal lives in various jobs — from architect to lumberjack, bookkeeper to doctor.

The forest's head tree is Georges Krassovsky, 63. He is a French citizen of Russian descent, a retired teacher of physical education, the leader of similar forays in 1975 (from Paris to Assisi, Italy; "Saint Francis was the first ecologist") and 1976 (from Paris to Athens; "We did it to save the Mediterranean Sea") and the gray-haired image of youth. He makes certain his listeners understand that the Paris-Moscow project is nonpolitical. "We simply want to bring to the attention of both East and West on the pressing question of the environment. Its destruction is obviously a problem that concerns all mankind, whatever their political persuasion."

Seven Capitals

The group effort takes them to seven European capitals — Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, Bonn, Berlin (July 7), Warsaw (July 20) and Moscow (Aug. 5). Their return to Paris will be by train, and then they will pedal their cause through Scandinavia and England.

"All of us are paying our own way," says Mr. Yates, who, agreeing with the other American on the trip, Rayven Valley of Eugene, Ore., estimates his monthly expenses at \$300. The group will find nourishment on a vegetarian diet, thereby sidestepping the need to cook. At night, they camp in farmers' fields or in gymnasiums or in schools or in any other place found by supporters en route. They were toasted with champagne by no less than seven small-town mayors between Paris and Brussels.

Mr. Krassovsky, founder and editor of a Paris-based newspaper called "Combat Pour l'Homme," began agitating on environmental issues seven years ago. Peacefully but forcefully, he has made frequent raids into the French countryside, taking to the soapbox at the drop of a kickstand. In 1971, he composed a five-point "Manifesto for the Survival of Man" which many notables, including Rene Dumont, Yves Montand and Arthur Rubinstein, signed. Some 300,000 copies were distributed throughout France. But the Paris-



Georges Krassovsky in Brussels.

Moscow excursion in Mr. Krassovsky's tour de force, whose overriding "it" is whether the Soviet Union will let the group in. He has already received permission to travel through East Germany and Poland. He hopes, in fact, that some East Germans, Poles and Russians will join the group and pedal the last leg of the journey.

Whatever happens, the party will certainly make its ecology message known to whoever listens. It is the usual, tough-to-refute-but-seldom-acted-on argument that man may, if he continues to ignore the pleas of the environment itself, simply destroy his means of survival. But in spirit, it is something more.

Mr. Krassovsky is fond of quoting Rene Barjavel, who mentioned the Paris-Moscow venture in a recent article in the French newspaper Journal du Dimanche, on competition in sport. He wrote: "There is another way for man to use his muscles, his head and his heart. Not to stir up national rivalries but, on the contrary, to appease them, to try to carry friendship and fraternity beyond borders."

And, for some, the project is something less: an opportunity to lose 20 pounds.

PEOPLE: Prince Charles Declines Monaco's Invitation

The future king of England's refusal to attend Princess Caroline's wedding proved grist for the mill of gossip columnists who gleefully proclaimed that Monaco's blue blood must surely be boiling over the incident. A Buckingham Palace spokesman said only that Prince Charles would be too busy to attend the wedding in Monaco June 28 of Princess Caroline, 21, and Philippe Junot, 38. "He has other engagements," the spokesman said, refusing to elaborate. But "Charles Snubs Wedding Princess," thundered the front-page headline in the London Daily Mirror, which went on to say that Caroline's mother, Princess Grace, was smarting from the "biggest royal snub of her life."



Mick Jagger at Palladium.

The tabloid called the refusal a "final humiliation for the one-time Hollywood movie queen who has for years harbored the dream of seeing her eldest daughter marry the future king of England." After the "royal snub" headlines appeared, another Buckingham Palace representative tried to explain the prince's predicament. It seems he turned down his invitation to Princess Caroline's wedding because he got it too late, it clashed with his schedule and the rarely seen Caroline was not even invited, an aide said. The idea of a royal snub was "nonsense," she said. Mostly the problem was that the invitation "arrived too late... two or three weeks ago." Prince Charles, she said, plans his schedule six months in advance. "I don't think he would have gone anyway. He rarely goes to weddings," she added. "When the prince is in the country, he is to the throne will be presiding at graduation ceremonies at a police academy in Oxfordshire, England."

Last week, because he was miffed over the size and lack of prominence of his name in advertisements for his new movie, "The Cheap Detective," Peter Falk refused to come down from Boston to attend a press junket arranged by Columbia Pictures to promote the movie. He apparently had a change of heart, however, for he surprised everyone by showing up for the New York news conference, attended by 55 out-of-town movie writers. Columbia officials reported that the actor had apparently "cooled off" and answered questions "affably" and "tirelessly."

For the first time in 32 years the candles—real candles—in the copper chandelier of New York's Palladium were lit for a show

—for the Rolling Stones concert. The Stones, led by Mick Jagger in red plastic pants and a white jacket—went through some old material and a few numbers from their new album, "Some Girls," for the enthusiastic full-house audience—some of whom paid scalpers up to \$75 for \$10 tickets. Toward the end of the show, Jagger picked up a fire bucket at each end of the mirrored stage and splashed water over the audience—with no explanation.

The city of Christchurch, New Zealand, is delighted with the gift left behind by Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands—if only they knew what it was. Beatrix gave Mayor Hans Hay the gift after her recent visit to the city. It is a sculptured glass ornament, Hay said. A less courteous city councillor described the royal offering as "a giant glass eggcup. Hay said, 'I'm a bit puzzled, don't know which way it's supposed to be so we have written to the Dutch Embassy to see if they know.'"

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2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 2086-87, 2087-88, 2088-89, 2089-90, 2090-91, 2091-92, 2092-93, 2093-94, 2094-95, 2095-96, 2096-97, 2097-98, 2098-99, 2099-00, 2100-01, 2101-02, 2102-03, 2103-04, 2104-05, 2105-06, 2106-07, 2107-08, 2108-09, 2109-10, 2110-11, 2111-12, 2112-13, 2113-14, 2114-15, 2115-16, 2116-17, 2117-18, 2118-19, 2119-20, 2120-21, 2121-22, 2122-23, 2123-24, 2124-25, 2125-26, 2126-27, 2127-28, 2128-29, 2129-30, 2130-31, 2131-32, 2132-33, 2133-34, 2134-35, 2135-36, 2136-37, 2137-38, 2138-39, 2139-40, 2140-41, 2141-42, 2142-43, 2143-44, 2144-45, 2145-46, 2146-47, 2147-48, 2148-49, 2149-50, 2150-51, 2151-52, 2152-53, 2153-54, 2154-55, 2155-56, 2156-57, 2157-58, 2158-59, 2159-60, 2160-61, 2161-62, 2162-63, 2163-64, 2164-65, 2165-66, 2166-67, 2167-68, 2168-69, 2169-70, 2170-71, 2171-72, 2172-73, 2173-74, 2174-75, 2175-76, 2176-77, 2177-78, 2178-79, 2179-80, 2180-81, 2181-82, 2182-83, 2183-84, 2184-85, 2185-86, 2186-87, 2187-88, 2188-89, 2189-90, 2190-91, 2191-92, 2192-93, 2193-94, 2194-95, 2195-96, 2196-97, 2197-98, 2198-99, 2199-00, 2200-01, 2201-02, 2202-03, 2203-04, 2204-05, 2205-06, 2206-07, 2207-08, 2208-09, 2209-10, 2210-11, 2211-12, 2212-13, 2213-14, 2214-15, 2215-16, 2216-17, 2217-18, 2218-19, 2219-20, 2220-21, 2221-22, 2222-23, 2223-24, 2224-25, 2225-26, 2226-27, 2227-28, 2228-29, 2229-30, 2230-31, 2231-32, 2232-33, 2233-34, 2234-35, 2235-36, 2236-37, 2237-38, 2238-39, 2239-40, 2240-41, 2241-42, 2242-43, 2243-44, 2244-45, 2245-46, 2246-47, 2247-48, 2248-49, 2249-50, 2250-51, 2251-52, 2252-53, 2253-54, 2254-55, 2255-56, 2256-57, 2257-58, 2258-59, 2259-60, 2260-61, 2261-62, 2262-63, 2263-64, 2264-65, 2265-66, 2266-67, 2267-68, 2268-69, 2269-70, 2270-71, 2271-72, 2272-73, 2273-74, 2274-75, 2275-76, 2276-77, 2277-78, 2278-79, 2279-80, 2280-81, 2281-82, 2282-83, 2283-84, 2284-85, 2285-86, 2286-87, 2287-88, 2288-89, 2289-90, 2290-91, 2291-92, 2292-93, 2293-94, 2294-95, 2295-96, 2296-97, 2297-98, 2298-99, 2299-00, 2300-01, 2301-02, 2302-03, 2303-04, 2304-05, 2305-06, 2306-07, 2307-08, 2308-09, 2309-10, 2310-11, 2311-12, 2312-13, 2313-14, 2314-15, 2315-16, 2316-17, 2317-18, 2318-19, 2319-20, 2320-21, 2321-22, 2322-23, 2323-24, 2324-25, 2325-26, 2326-27, 2327-28, 2328-29, 2329-30, 2330-31, 2331-32, 2332-33, 2333-34, 2334-35, 2335-36, 2336-37, 2337-38, 2338-39, 2339-40, 2340-41, 2341-42, 2342-43, 2343-44, 2344-45, 2345-46, 2346-47, 2347-48, 2348-49, 2349-50, 2350-51, 2351-52, 2352-53, 2353-54, 2354-55, 2355-56, 2356-57, 2357-58, 2358-59, 2359-60, 2360-61, 2361-62, 2362-63, 2363-64, 2364-65, 2365-66, 2366-67, 2367-68, 2368-69, 2369-70, 2370-71, 2371-72, 2372-73, 2373-74, 2374-75, 2375-76, 2376-77, 2377-78, 2378-79, 2379-80, 2380-81, 2381-82, 2382-83, 2383-84, 2384-85, 2385-86, 2386-87, 2387-88, 2388-89, 2389-90, 2390-91, 2391-92, 2392-93, 2393-94, 2394-95, 2395-96, 2396-97, 2397-98, 2398-99, 2399-00, 2400-01, 2401-02, 2402-03, 2403-04, 2404-05, 2405-06, 2406-07, 2407-08, 2408-09, 2409-10, 2410-11, 2411-12, 2412-13, 2413-14, 2414-15, 2415-16, 2416-17, 2417-18, 2418-19, 2419-20, 2420-21, 2421-22, 2422-23, 2423-24, 2424-25, 2425-26, 2426-27, 2427-28, 2428-29, 2429-30, 2430-31, 2431-32, 2432-33, 2433-34, 2434-35, 2435-36, 2436-37, 2437-38, 2438-39, 2439-40, 2440-41, 2441-42, 2442-43, 2443-44, 2444-45, 2445-46, 2446-47, 2447-48, 2448-49, 2449-50, 2450-51, 2451-52, 2452-53, 2453-54, 2454-55, 2455-56, 2456-57, 2457-58, 2458-59, 2459-60, 2460-61, 2461-62, 2462-63, 2463-64, 2464-65, 2465-66, 2466-67, 2467-68, 2468-69, 2469-70, 2470-71, 2471-72, 2472-73, 2473-74, 2474-75, 2475-76, 2476-77, 2477-78, 2478-79, 2479-80, 2480-81, 2481-82, 2482-83, 2483-84, 2484-85, 2485-86, 2486-87, 2487-88, 2488-89, 2489-90, 2490-91, 2491-92, 2492-93, 2493-94, 2494-95, 2495-96, 2496-97, 2497-98, 2498-99, 2499-00, 2500-01, 2501-02, 2502-03, 2503-04, 2504-05, 2505-06, 2506-07, 2507-08, 2508-09, 2509-10, 2510-11, 2511-12, 2512-13, 2513-14, 2514-15, 2515-16, 2516-17, 2517-18, 2518-19, 2519-20, 2520-21, 2521-22, 2522-23, 2523-24, 2524-25, 2525-26, 2526-27, 2527-28, 2528-29, 2529-30, 2530-31, 2531-32, 2532-33, 2533-34, 2534-35, 2535-36, 2536-37, 2537-38, 2538-39, 2539-40, 2540-41, 2541-42, 2542-43, 2543-44, 2544-45, 2545-46, 2546-47, 2547-48, 2548-49, 2549-50, 2550-51, 2551-52, 2552-53, 2553-54, 2554-55, 2555-56, 2556-57, 2557-58, 2558-59, 2559-60, 2560-61, 2561-62, 2562-63, 2563-64, 2564-65, 2565-66, 2566-67, 2567-68, 2568-69, 2569-70, 2570-71, 2571-72, 2572-73, 2573-74, 2574-75, 2575-76, 2576-77, 2577-78, 2578-79, 2579-80, 2580-81, 2581-82, 2582-83, 2583-84, 2584-85, 2585-86, 2586-87, 2587-88, 2588-89, 2589-90, 2590-91, 2591-92, 2592-93, 2593-94, 2594-95, 2595-96, 2596-97, 2597-98, 2598-99, 2599-00, 2600-01, 2601-02, 2602-03, 2603-04, 2604-05, 2605-06, 2606-07, 2607-08, 2608-09, 2609-10, 2610-11, 2611-12, 2612-13, 2613-14, 2614-15, 2615-16, 2616-17, 2617-18, 2618-19, 2619-20, 2620-21, 2621-22, 2622-23, 2623-24, 2624-25, 2625-26, 2626-27, 2627-28, 2628-29, 2629-30, 2630-31, 2631-32, 2632-33, 2633-34, 2634-35, 2635-36, 2636-37, 2637-38, 2638-39, 2639-40, 2640-41, 2641-42, 2642-43, 2643-44, 2644-45, 2645-46, 2646-47, 2647-48, 2648-49, 2649-50, 2650-51, 2651-52, 2652-53, 2653-54, 2654-55, 2655-56, 2656-57, 2657-58, 2658-59, 2659-60, 2660-61, 2661-62, 2662-63, 2663-64, 2664-65, 2665-66, 2666-67, 2667-68, 2668-69, 2669-70, 2670-71, 2671-72, 2672-73, 2673-74, 2674-75, 2675-76, 2676-77, 2677-78, 2678-79, 2679-80, 2680-81, 2681-82, 2682-83, 2683-84, 2684-85, 2685-86, 2686-87, 2687-88, 2688-89, 2689-90, 2690-91, 2691-92, 2692-93, 2693-94, 2694-95, 2695-96, 2696-97, 2697-98, 2698-99, 2699-00, 2700-01, 2701-02, 2702-03, 2703-04, 2704-05, 2705-06, 2706-07, 2707-08, 2708-09, 2